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A history of the Hanna family

Charles Elmer Rice

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**THIS BOOK DOES NOT
CIRCULATE**



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Hugh H. Hanna,
Grandson of James Hanna, (1753-1827.)
From the painting in N. Y. Chamber of Commerce.
Page 150.

A History of the Hanna Family.

Being a Genealogy of the Descendants of Thom-
as Hanna and Elizabeth (Henderson)

Hanna, who emigrated to
America in 1763

BY

CHARLES ELMER RICE,

Member of the Virginia Historical Society.

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

—1905.—

LIMITED EDITION, OF WHICH THIS IS

NO. 24 (Chas. E. Rice)

With an Appendix containing the Genealogy and History of
the Wrights of Kelvedon Hall and their descendants in the Uni-
ted States.

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1905.



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**Castle Sorby, Built in 13th Century,
Galloway, Scotland
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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE HANNAS OF SORBY CASTLE.

The Hanna family has not been traced back of the thirteenth century, when Patrick Hannay built and occupied a castle, since known in history as Castle Sorby. Castle Sorby, still standing, but in a half ruinous state, is on the waters of the Mull of Galloway, in Wigton, southern half of Ayrshire (see illustration, from a cut obtained recently in England).

The Hannay family came into prominence about the time of the "Wars of the Roses" and some of the occupants of the Castle of Sorby wielded a commanding influence during that period. The Hannays continued to occupy and own Castle Sorby until the close of the seventeenth century, when the male members of the family all having emigrated to Ireland, it passed, through an intermarriage with the Lords of Galloway, into the possession of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, a grandson of Sir Alexander Stewart who had married Margaret, daughter and heir of Patrick Hannay of Sorby.

This Sir Alexander, who now came into possession of the seat of the Hannays, was in great favor with James VI, who knighted him in 1590 at the coronation of his consort, Queen Anne of Denmark. Sir Alexander married (1st.) Christian, daughter of Sir William Douglas and (2nd) the Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of David, Earl Angus, and widow of John, 7th Lord Maxwell (Earl of Morton). He died 9, Oct. 1596, leaving issue,

five children. His son and heir Sir Alexander Stewart, a man of great talent, loyalty and integrity, was elevated to the Peerage 19 of July 1607 by the title of Baron of Garlies, and upon the 19 of Sept. 1623 was advanced to the EARL of GALLOWAY. He married, 16 of Oct. 1600 Grisel, daughter of Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar, and dying in 1649 left two sons and a daughter. He was succeeded by his son JAMES STEWART, 2ND LORD GALLOWAY, who in his father's life-time had been created a *Baronet of Nova Scotia*. He was a firm adherent of the Stuarts and was fined 4,000 pounds by Oliver Cromwell, for his attachment to the Royal family. He lived to see the Restoration and came into great favor with King Charles II. He married, 1642, Nicolas, daughter of Sir Robert Grier, of Grierson, M. P. and had issue two sons and four daughters. His oldest son, ALEXANDER STEWART 3D LORD GALLOWAY, married Mary, daughter of James, 2nd Earl of Queensbury, by whom he had issue six sons and two daughters. The oldest son became ALEXANDER, 4TH EARL OF GALLOWAY. The second son JAMES became 5TH EARL OF GALLOWAY. The third son, JOHN was a Brigadier-General and died unmarried, at Castle Sorby, in 1748. The fourth son ANDREW had died, or been killed, in the Darien expedition in 1699. WILLIAM and ROBERT died young, unmarried.

Castle Sorby, which appears to have fallen to the third son, JOHN STEWART, brother to the 4th and 5th Earls, about this time fell into disuse, or was not occupied by any of the Stewart family and we find no further record of it in history since the death of its owner in the year 1748. It still, however, is owned by the heirs of the Earls of Galloway. All of whom are descendants of Patrick Hannay of Sorby Castle.

The Hannays occupied many useful public positions. They were members of Parliament during several generations and in 1630 Sir Robert Hannay was made a Bar

on. This Baronetcy is now extinct.

Early in the seventeenth century, soon after the death of Shakespeare, we find Patrick Hannay one of the prominent writers and poets of that time. In 1622 was published a volume of his poems, which must have had some excellence as the following is a specimen of the eulogies which were showered upon the poet by his contemporaries;

" To His Much Respected Friend Patrick Hannay."

"Hannay, thy worth betrays well whence thou art sprung,
And that honoured name thou dost not wrong;
As if from Sorby's stock no branch could sprout,
But should, with ripening time, bear golden fruit.
Thy ancestors were ever worthy found,
Else Galdus' grave had graced no Hannay's ground.
Thy father's father, Donald, well was knowne,
So the English by his sword, but thou hast showne
By pen (times changing), Hannays are
Active in acts of worth, be it peace or warre.
Go on in virtue, after times will tell
None but a Haunay could have done so well."

The Galdus referred to in the above lines was the celebrated Galgacus, the leader of the Confederate Caledonians against the Romans. In Scotch History he is known as Cororedus Galdus. This reference to Galdus being interred on 'Hannay's ground' would appear to add considerable color to the presumption that the Hannays were an extremely ancient house in Scotland.

CHAPTER II.

The Scotsman is of composite race. The forefathers of three fourths of the Scotch-Irish in the United States lived in the western Lowlands of Scotland and their blood was of various strains, blended into what finally became that of the Scottish race. The basis of the race was the Romanized Briton, (and from this line the Lowland Scot gets his Celtic blood, and not from Ireland) with more or less marked departures, occasioned by intermarriages, first with the Picts and Scots, then with the Angles, the Danes, and the Norsemen. From the last named stock comes the most of the Teutonic blood of the western Scot; while the Angles occupied and largely peopled the east coast. After the eleventh century the Normans came into Scotland in large numbers, and occupied much of the land, so that many families can claim Norman descent. Long before the seventeenth century, when the emigration to Ireland began, the various race groups had become fused into one composite whole, having the attributes of the Celt, the Norse, the Angle and the Norman: thus typifying many centuries ago the identical race which we are beginning here in America to recognize as the American—a combination of the Teuton and the Celt.

The real history of the forefathers of that part of the American people who live in eastern Ohio, therefore, is not to found in the pages of the historians and writers of England; but those of Scotland.

Nearly all the Scotch who settled in the North of Ireland at the time of the first plantation of Ulster, came from the Western Lowland counties of Scotland, lying on the opposite coast and less than thirty miles distant from county Down. The greater part of them came from Ayrshire and Galloway, and those two districts of Scotland were the nesting places of the early Scottish Ancestors.

tors of the majority of the people living in the Ohio Valley to day.

The scene of Scott's "Guy Mannering" is laid in the western half of Galloway and all readers of Burns are familiar with Ayrshire.

FROM P. HUME BROWN'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND—(1902)

"Notable among the events of James VI's reign was the famous 'plantation of Ulster,' in which Scotland played so large and important a part. In June 1607, the Irish rebellion under Sir Cahir O'Dougherty had been effectually put down; and for the future peace of the country James adopted the experiment which on a smaller scale he had tried in the Island of Lewis. The province of Ulster was to be subdivided into lots and offered on certain condition to colonists from Scotland and England. In March 1609, there came a letter to the Scotch Privy Counsel announcing the offer which His Majesty—'out of his unspeakable love and tender affection' now made to his Scottish Subjects. Seventy-seven Scots came forward as purchasers; and if their offer had been accepted, they would have possessed among them 147,000 acres of Irish land. A rearrangement which was made the following year, however, diminished the number of Candidates. When in the Autumn of 1610 the Plantation actually began, fifty-nine was the number of the favored Scots, and 81,000 acres were to be at their disposal. Of the fifty-nine five were nobles—The Duke of Leunox, the Earl of Abercorn, Lord d'Aubigny, the Lord of Burley, and Lord Ochiltree. The Colonists did not at once proceed in a body to their possessions, and it was only gradually that the enterprise bore its full effect. But the connection between the two countries was established; and the condition of Ulster to-day, with its material prosperity and its leaven of Scottish blood, is in large degree its direct and noble result."

"In 1640 there were said to be 40,000 able-bodied Scots in the north of Ireland, (Gardiner's Hist. of England IX 213) The plantations in counties Down and Antrim were limited in scope in comparison with the "Great Plantation in Ulster," for which James I's reign will be forever remembered in Ireland. It was on Galloway men that the greatest grants were bestowed, almost all the great houses of the time are represented; Sir Robert MacLellan, Laird Bomby, who afterwards became Lord Kirkcubright; John Murray of Broughton, one of the Secretaries of State; Sir Patrick McKie of Laerg; Dunbar of Mochrum, one of the Stewarts of Garlies; Haunay of Sorby Castle and Vance of Barnbarroch.

With the recipient of 2,000 acres of land the agreement was that he was to bring "forty-eight able bodied men, of the ages of eighteen or upwards, being born in England or in the southern parts of Scotland." The progress of the Colonies in the different counties is very accurately described in a series of reports by government inspectors, at various periods between the years 1610 to 1620, and in letters to be found in the State Papers for Ireland, and in the Carew papers. The most exact account of the emigration to Ulster is contained in a book of travels in Scotland and Ireland, by Sir Wm. Brereton, of Cheshire, England. He states that he came to Irvine in Ayrshire, on July 1st 1635, and was hospitably entertained by Mr. James Blair, and that his host informed him that "above ten thousand persons have within two years last past left this country wherein they lived, and gone for Ireland; they have come by one hundred in company through this town, and three hundred have gone hence together shipped for Ireland at one time. None of them can give a reason why they leave the country; only some of them who make a better use of God's hand upon them have acknowledged to mine host in these words "That it was a just judgment of God to spew them out of the land for their unthankfulness." One of them I met withal and discoursed with at large, who could give no good reason, but pretended the landlords increasing their rents; but their swarming in Ireland is so much taken notice of and disliked, as that the Deputy has sent out a warrant to stay the landing of any of these Scotch that come without a certification."

It was the spirit of unrest, the thirst for adventure, and, chiefly, the desire to better their worldly condition, that led them into the Land of Promise in that day and at numerous periods since.

They came without regard to the jealous forebodings of the governing few, already on the ground, who feared they themselves would be outnumbered by the strangers; they likewise paid no regard to the official restrictions by which the rulers of Ireland at that time and the Councils of American Colonies a century later, sought to prevent their entry.

The emigration from Ireland to America of the grandchildren and greatgrandchildren of these Scottish colonists of the Seventeenth century began soon after 1700; and for more than three quarters of a century af-

terwards, Ulster poured into America a continuous stream, sometimes even a flood, of people of Scottish birth or descent. In 1718 several hundred of them came together from the Valley of the Baun, in Londonderry, landing at Boston.

Here they were not permitted to remain, by the Puritans, but were obliged to go out to the frontiers, forming colonies along the Coast of Maine, at Londonderry in New Hampshire and at Worcester, Mass.

A great many Scotch-Irish also emigrated to New York, to New Jersey and to Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas; but it was to Pennsylvania, the Quaker Colony, that the great bulk of the Ulster migration came. They began to reach there before 1710 and before 1720 thousands had come into the colony by way of Newcastle, Delaware. Before 1730 they had settled and occupied much of the lower lands in the Townships of East and West Nottingham, Cecil Co. Maryland, Mill Creek, and White Clay Creek in Newcastle County, Delaware.

In Pennsylvania they settled in the Townships of Chester County and in the Townships of Lancaster, Dauphin and Bucks Counties.

From these temporary settlements in Pennsylvania one stream of our emigrants followed the Cumberland and Virginia Valleys into Virginia and North and South Carolina and from these colonies passed on into and settled Tennessee and Kentucky. Another powerful body went into western Pennsylvania and, settling on the head waters of the Ohio, became famous in civil and ecclesiastical history. The next move we find is that from North and South Carolina and Virginia northward into the Territory of the Northwest (afterwards Ohio). The first settlers going west, after the opening of the Territory to settlement stopped, naturally, in Ohio. As there were then no Friends' meetings in that Territory, Quaker emigrants left their certificates at Redstone, (in Fayette County,) and Westland (in Washington County) Penna.

Most of the certificates to Westland and Redstone came from Virginia meetings. Those Friends who took certificates to these meetings were but the advance guard of western migration which set in about the year 1800. They continued to go to these meetings for a year or two longer; then South River sent twelve members to Westland in 1801, and the Southern Goose Creek sent fifteen in 1801 and 1802. Meetings were soon established within the Northwest Territory. In 1802 we find certificates from South River to "Concord Monthly Meeting, Northwest Territory," which very soon after changed to "Concord Meeting, State of Ohio." From 1812 to 1816 there was a considerable migration from the lower meetings of the Virginia Yearly Meeting. South River (Lynchburg,) furnished the greatest number of emigrants.

From this meeting there went eighty-six families and forty-six single persons, from 1801 to 1840. Amongst these, in 1801-02 we find record of the removal to Ohio of the families of James, Hanna, Baugham, Harris, Holloway, Terrell, Stratton, Ferrell, Carle, and Tellis.

Robert Hanna's Statement; from a manuscript in his own hand writing, now in the possession of Chas. E. Rice.

"I, Robert Hanna, at my daughter Esther Hole's request. I was born in Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, the year 1753, the 2nd of 3rd month. My Father's name was Thomas Hanna. My Mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Henderson. They brought us, their six children to America in the year 1763. Our eldest brother John, died at Newcastle, after the ship cast anchor. The names of us their surviving children were, James, Robert, Hugh, Martha and Thomas. I was married to Catharine Jones the 31st day of the first month, 1776. We joined Friends after our sons Thomas and Benjamin were born, near about the year 1780."

The above statement by one of the original emigrants settles several disputed or obscure points in the Hanna family history.

Charles A. Hanna, Author of "the Scotch-Irish in America" thought that the date of emigration to Pennsylvania was 1764 and that the name of Thomas Hanna's wife was JANE HENDERSON. From the proof, furnished by the author of this volume, Mr. Hanna changed these items so that they were published to conform to the above statement of Robert Hanna. In a letter dated April 4th, 1899, Mr. Hanna suggests that Robert and Thomas Hanna, of Ballybay, County Monaghan, Ireland, belonged to the congregation of Rev. Thomas Clark, and as that entire congregation came to New York in 1764 it must have been at that city and not at Newcastle, Delaware, that Thomas Hanna and his family landed. The discovery of this manuscript however clears up this important point. Robert Hanna says that 'they cast anchor at Newcastle,' and in 1763. Thomas Hanna, the earliest emigrant in this line, and probably a Grandson or great grandson of the Hannay of Castle Sorby, in Galloway, Scotland, was past 21 years of age in the year 1749, for we find his name appended to a call, to the Rev. Thomas Clark, to the Presbyterian Church in Ballybay County Monaghan; on the same document is also found the signature of Robert Hanna, probably the father of Thomas and, at that time, a very old man. Thomas Hanna must have been born as early as the year 1720. He was but 43 years old at the time of his arrival in America in the fall of 1763. It has been asserted and published, in recent years, that Thomas Hanna was influenced by Benjamin Franklin to come to this country and it has even been written that he and his family came on the same ship and in company with Franklin, who was returning from England, where he had been sent to enter the protest of the American people against the infamous Stamp Act. This is undoubtedly an invention of some latter day newspaper correspondent in an endeavor to couple the Hanna name with that of Franklin. Thomas Hanna was influenced by none but religious motives,

it is probable, and came to America because of the emigration of the entire Presbyterian Church, of Ballybay, of which he was a member.

After landing at Newcastle, Delaware, the family pushed on into Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and settled amongst the Quakers of that vicinity. Within the year Thomas Hanna died and was buried in the burying-ground of the Friends' Meeting House, at Buckingham. If any stone ever marked his grave it has long since disappeared, but the date of his death was 1764.

The date of death of Elizabeth Henderson Hanna is not known. It is probable that she remained in Bucks County until her death. Of her remaining family, the two oldest sons, James and Robert, who were twins, were apprenticed or bound out to farmers in the neighborhood and remained in Bucks County until they were of age, when James went to Kentucky and Robert married in Chester Co. Pa. The remaining three children followed the tide of emmigration into Western Pennsylvania, where Hugh and Thomas married and settled in Washington County, and the only sister, Martha following the other line of emigration went into Virginia, settled in Bedford County and married a wealthy planter of that state. The families of these 5 children of Thomas and Elizabeth Hanna will now be given in separate chapters and in detail.

Robert Hanna, 1753-1837.)

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CHAPTER III.

ROBERT HANNA, born in County Monaghan, Ireland, March 2, 1753, was one of the twin sons born to Thomas and Elizabeth Hanna. Coming to America in 1763, with his parents he remained in Bucks and Chester Counties until he was of age. He was raised in a Quaker family and was the first of the Hannas in this country, to take an active interest in the affairs of the colonies. He was one of the number of patriot heroes, known as the "Provincial Committee," who met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in July 1774 to demand the appointment of delegates to the first Continental Congress. A movement which culminated in the Declaration of Independence.

On Jan. 31, 1776 Robert Hanna married CATHARINE JONES, in Chester County, Pa. and the young couple began housekeeping, that historic year, on the Battle Field of the Brandywine. Here their oldest son, Thomas, was born May 2, 1777. In 1779 they removed to Campbell County, Virginia, where Robert Hanna, in partnership with John Lynch, laid out the City of Lynchburg, on lands owned by them. The City was given the name of the senior proprietor, although Robert Hanna had an almost equal ownership. At Lynchburg eight children were born to Robert and Catharine Hanna between the years 1779 and 1797, and in 1801 they removed, with six children, to Columbiana County, Ohio. Three children had died, in infancy or early youth, in Virginia, and the parents, Robert and Catharine had joined the Society of Friends at Lower Goose Creek in Bedford County and afterwards at South River, in Campbell County. The three little children were buried in the South River graveyard.

Settling in Fairfield Township, Columbiana County, (then Jefferson Co.) the Hannas seem to, at once, have entered politics, for the early records of the village of Columbiana show that Benjamin Hanna, (the 2nd son) at that time less than 26 years old, was elected, on April 1st, 1805, the first Clerk and Treasurer of the township, while his father, Robert Hanna was, at the same time elected a Trustee of the township.

In 1806 Robert and Catharine Hanna left Columbiana and removed to Middleton Township in the same county where Robert laid out and founded the present village of Clarkson. Here they continued to reside until all their children were married and about 1819 went to New Lisbon, the county seat of Columbiana County. Here they lived near their sons Albert and Benjamin, until the death of Catharine Hanna September 28, 1835. She was buried in the old Lisbon burying ground and nothing now remains to identify her grave. After the death of his wife, with whom he had lived for just sixty years, Robert Hanna lived with his children; Benjamin, in Lisbon; Esther Hole, at Carmel; Catharine Hole, at Augusta and Ann Hambleton, near New Garden. This round was made by him on horseback and his usual and favorite traveling companion was his little grandson, Kersey Hanna, then but some 12 years old, now living at No. 325 Kennard Street, Cleveland, O., and past 80 years of age.

Kersey Hanna has many pleasing recollections of these horseback rides with his aged grandfather, from one home to another, and he is the only person now living who came into such intimate contact with our venerable ancestor.

At the present writing there are but six of the grandchildren living, these are, Kersey Hanna, of Cleveland, O.; Jacob Hole, of Salem, O.; Joel G. Hambleton of Searsboro, Iowa; Caleb Hole, of Damascus, O.; Rachel Hole Rice, of Alliance, O., and Martha Hambleton Crav-

Catharine (Jones) Hanna (1754-1835)

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er, of Marshalltown, Iowa.

Robert Hanna finally settled down, for a permanent home, with his daughter Catharine Hole, living near Augusta, Carroll County, Ohio. He lived, however, but a year after his last move, and died there on July 16, 1837 in the 85th year of his age. He was buried in the Augusta Friends' grave yard.

THE JONES AND MONROE FAMILIES.

Among the family papers left to the writer by his grandmother, Catharine (Hanna) Hole, is the following statement made by her mother Catharine (Jones) Hanna.

"My Mother's Statement."

"My Father's name was Benjamin Jones. My Mother's name was Esther Evans. Her parents came from Wales before her birth, and settled in the Great Valley in Chester County, Penna.

I was born in the year 1754, 27 of 8th month. My Father died when I was about 3 months old. My Mother married a second time to John Jones, and deceased about or in the year 1816, aged about 82 years, (born 1734)."

Of the Welsh family of Evans we know absolutely nothing, but concerning Catharine Hanna's paternal ancestry much of interest is known and will here be given, in part. Just how it happened that young Benjamin Jones, of an old and aristocratic Virginia family, went into Pennsylvania and married Esther Evans, of Welsh descent, will probably never be known.

Benjamin Jones was born in King George County, Virginia, in the year 1731, and died in Nov. 1754, aged but 23 years. Catharine (Jones) Hanna, was his only child. Benjamin Jones had an older brother and a sister in Virginia. The brother, Judge Joseph Jones, was born in 1727, and died October 28, 1805. He was a member of the House of Burgesses from King George County, served on the Committee of safety in 1755, and in the

Convention of 1776, and represented Virginia in the Continental Congress in 1778-'79, and in 1780-'83. He was appointed Judge of the General Court on January 23, 1778 but resigned in October 1779. He was re-appointed to the same Court November 19, 1789, was a member of the Convention of 1788 and a Major General of Virginia Militia. He was a friend of Washington and had a correspondence with him relative to the limitation of the power of Congress by the several States in 1780. Judge Jones' letters and correspondence were published, in part, a few years ago by Mr. Worthington C. Ford; the letters now being the property of the Department of State, at Washington. Judge Joseph Jones never married and, dying with a considerable estate, he, according to the old English custom, left the bulk of his property to his Nephew, James Monroe, son of his only sister Eliza Jones Monroe.

ELIZA JONES, only sister of Benjamin and Joseph Jones, was born in Virginia in 1729. Married SPENCE MONROE, a member of an old Scotch family which probably came into Virginia as early as 1650. Settling in Westmoreland Co. Virginia, to them was born, with other issue, James Monroe, destined to become the 5th President of the United States.

James was born April 28, 1758, was educated at William and Mary College and at Princeton. Entered the Army in 1776 as a Lieutenant in the 3d, Va. Regt. under Col. Hugh Mercer. During 1777-'78 he served as Major on the staff of the Earl of Sterling and took part in the battles of the Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. His cousin, Catharine Jones Hanna, was, at the time of the Battle of the Brandywine, married to Robert Hanna, and living in a stone house on that battle-field. It is not improbable that James Monroe visited his only living cousin at this time or while encamped in that vicinity.

He formed the acquaintance of Governor Jefferson,

and was sent by him as a military commissioner to collect information in regard to the condition and prospects of the southern army. He thus attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

His uncle Joseph Jones, in one of his letters which has been preserved, wrote to him, "You do well to cultivate the friendship of Mr. Jefferson, * * and while you continue to deserve his esteem, he will not withdraw his countenance." The intimacy at this time established, continued throughout life and was the key to Mr. Monroe's early advancement and his ultimate success. Of President Monroe, as PRESIDENT, or of his various high offices and his immense popularity, which gave to his administration the name of the "Era of good-feeling," we will not speak, but confine our text to his family connections and records. Twice, within a few months Monroe crossed the Alleghenies, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the actual condition of the country. This was after the close of the Revolutionary War, and while the other members of the family were living in Bedford County, Virginia, near the present site of the City of Lynchburg. Again Mr. Monroe crossed the mountains and visited throughout Michigan and Ohio, in 1817; and the writer now owns a bed-stead on which the President slept, and a Mahogany wardrobe in which he hanged his knee-breeches while stopping in Ohio, as well as the letter in which Lewis Cass announces their coming, in order that all might be in readiness for the President's visit and that he might meet his Ohio relatives. Mr. Cass, (afterwards Secretary of War and State) writes under date of August 14, 1817, that "the President, with General Brown, General Macomb and myself, leave here (Detroit) on Saturday or Sunday next — We go go to Sandusky, Delaware, Columbus, Chillicothe, Lancaster, Zanesville, St. Clairsville, &c. I think weshall reach Chillicothe about the 25, '6, or '7 inst. I give you this information for fear you might, as we have been,

be taken by surprise." Little but tradition is left to us of this famous visit, but at St. Clairsville the journey was broken and Mr. Monroe visited his cousin, the only daughter of his uncle Benjamin Jones, then residing in the little village of Clarkson, in Columbiana County. Catharine Hanna had at this time lived in the wilds of Ohio for over 16 years. Her husband, Robert Hanna, had laid out and founded the village of Clarkson in 1806. She was at this time 63 years old, four years older than her cousin, the President, and was the mother of 10 children. Only one child remained at home at the date of this visit. This was Catharine, who was married the next January to John Hole. From her the events of the Presidential visitation were gleaned when she was past 80 years of age, and the dates and details were somewhat shadowy in her mind.

Mr. Monroe married, in 1786 Elizabeth Kortright, who was born in New York City in 1768 and died in Loudoun County Virginia in 1830 and was buried on the estate at Oak Hill, near Leesburg. Mrs. Monroe was the daughter of a Captain in the British Army. She accompanied Mr. Monroe in his missions abroad in 1794 and 1803, and while he was Minister to France she effected the release of Madame de Lafayette, who was confined in the prison of La Force, hourly expecting to be executed. The accompanying portrait of Mrs. Monroe is from a Miniature painted by Sene' in Paris in 1794. The portrait of President Monroe was also painted in the same year, while he was in Paris. Both were loaned by the oldest member of the President's family now living, Mrs. Maria Gouverneur, and acknowledgment is hereby made of her kindly interest and helpfulness in obtaining the Jones-Monroe genealogy for use in the Hanna Book.

PRESIDENT MONROE'S FAMILY.

To James and Elizabeth Monroe were born two

**James Monroe
5th President U. S.**

**From Miniatures by Sene, Paris, 1794
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**Elizabeth K. Monroe
Wife of the President**

daughters, ELIZA and MARIA. Very little has been written of this family and the Author has for some years endeavored to obtain a complete list of the President's descendants. After considerable correspondence with various members of the family he believes he can here present fully the list of living descendants of Eliza Jones Monroe, through her son James Monroe. Some extracts from the letters of Mrs. Gouverneur, widow of the President's Grandson will first be of interest.

"My Dear Dr. Rice:—

I am truly grateful for the pleasure derived from the photographs and also for the Jones Genealogy which was most interesting. I regret that our record does not go beyond Judge Joseph Jones, for doubtless his antecedents would be most interesting. I have numerous letters written by him to Mr. Monroe, but he deals entirely with the current events of his period. * * My husband, Samuel L. Gouverneur was born in 1826, married in 1855 and died in 1880. My Maiden name was Marian Campbell and I was from New York. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio wrote articles entitled "The Children of the White House." She had photographs made from various portraits in my possession and among others was a portrait of Maria Monroe Gouverneur, an unfinished likeness taken during her father's Presidential term. We have an excellent portrait taken at a much later period. I also have a beautiful portrait of Madison by Vanderlyn, presented to Mr. Monroe by Madison. I may not be able to send you the photographs mentioned as speedily as I otherwise would, on account of sickness * * * * I am under the impression that I possess at least thirty letters of Judge Joseph Jones, written to Mr. Monroe when he was Minister to France—1794. Mr. Monroe seemed to defer to him as he would to a father. Mr. Monroe's letters to him are touching, for he seems to have delegated to himself the maintenance of his kindred, *

* * *

Truly yours,

MARIA GOUVERNEUR."

"My Dear Dr. Rice:—

I hasten to respond to your interesting letter received a few days ago. I am much interested in your researches and will assist you to the best of my ability. There are

none of Mrs. Hay's or Mrs. Gouverneur's children now in existence but can readily give you a list of their grandchildren *
 * * * I would be much gratified to have a photograph of your grandmother, Mr. Gouverneur's cousin; if you will kindly send me one. I would also like to see your researches on the Jones family. Judge Joseph Jones married Miss Talliferro of Virginia and Mr. Monroe had a brother JOSEPH JONES MONROE. Judge Joseph Jones lived in Frederickburg. He left no children and Mr. Monroe inherited from him 2,000 acres of land in Loudoun County where he built a residence called "Oak Hill," *
 * * * Truly yours,

M. GOUVERNEUR."

ELIZA MONROE, born 1790. Married Judge Geo. Hay, of Richmond, Virginia, and had issue, one daughter, HORTENSE, who married Lloyd N. Rogers of Baltimore, Maryland. Hortense, who was named for the Queen of Holland, a friend of her Mother's, had three daughters, now deceased. There is one granddaughter living. This is Mrs. Wm. McIntire of Baltimore, Maryland.

MARIA MONROE, born 1803, married Samuel L. Gouverneur in 1820. To them were born three children. 1st, James Monroe Gouverneur, born 1821, died unmarried. 2nd, Elizabeth Kortright, 1823, married Dr. Heiskell, U. S. Army, and had issue, three sons. Monroe Heiskell, deceased; (leaving a son Minor Fairfax Gouverneur, who has changed his name.) Henry Lee Heiskell of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Sydney O. Heiskell of Baltimore, Maryland. 3d, Samuel L. Gouverneur, born 1826, married Marian Campbell and had issue three daughters, 1st, Ruth Gouverneur, married Dr. W. C. Johnson, of Frederick, Maryland; 2nd, Rose Gouverneur, married Chaplain Hoes, of the U. S. Navy; 3d, Maud C. Gouverneur, Washington, D. C.

Eliza Monroe, afterwards Mrs George Hay, the most exclusive lady who has ever been mistress of the White House, loved France and Paris, where she was educated, and dying there, was buried in Pere-la-Chaise. There she

sleeps to-day. But though born in Paris, when her father was minister there, Maria loved America and Virginia, and when she died in New York they brought her body to Oak Hill to be laid beside that of her mother. Even then the remains of Monroe were in a hired vault in New York city.

In 1858, twenty-seven years after the death of Monroe, and on the 100th anniversary of his birth, a resolution was introduced in the Senate and General Assembly of Virginia, appropriating the sum of \$2,000, or so much of the sum as might be necessary, for the purpose of bringing the body of the author of the now famous "doctrine" to Richmond. A section in Hollywood was acquired, and this is deeded to the State. It is proposed that the remains of the wife shall be laid upon one side of the tomb and those of the beloved daughter, who took care of him in his old age and poverty, on the other side.

"CHILDREN OF THE WHITE HOUSE."

The lives of Mrs. Monroe and her daughters are exceedingly interesting on account of their influence upon public affairs and the friendships with the great people of the earth which lasted throughout their lives.

Mrs. Monroe was a Miss Kortright, of New York city, and she became the wife of Mr. Monroe when he was representing a Virginia district in Congress. The two children of this marriage were Eliza, born at Oak Hill, probably in 1790, and Maria, 13 years later. During the time her father was representing this country in Paris, Eliza was going to school there. She learned the ways of aristocracy, and her education in this direction bore abundant fruit when her father became President, and, on account of the feeble health of her mother, she became practically as well as absolutely the mistress of the White House and the most exacting little monarch that stately mansion has ever had. She would not visit any one, and it was she who held up the diplomats to

Mrs. Esther Hole McDowell, all relatives of the Monroe family, visited the old Oak Hill estate near Leesburg, Virginia, and were received most cordially by Senator Fairfax and shown the house, the grounds and the graves of their relatives. The graves of Mrs. Monroe and her daughters were at this time in a sadly neglected condition and not so much as a stone marked or identified the places of interment of the wife and daughter of the President of the United States.

Since that time and since the above lines were written the State of Virginia has caused the bodies to be removed to Richmond.

THE CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND CATHARINE HANNA.

- (1) Thomas, born May 2, 1777; died Sept. 17, 1828, in Lisbon, O.
- (2) Benjamin, born Jun. 14, 1779; died Jul. 15, 1853 in Lisbon, O.
- (3) Esther (1st), born Aug. 6, 1781; died Nov. 3, 1791, buried in South River graveyard, Lynchburg.
- (4) David, born Jan. 9, 1784; died Oct. 24, 1791, buried in South River graveyard, Lynchburg.
- (5) Caleb, born Sept. 4, 1786; died July 15, 1790, buried in South River graveyard, Lynchburg.
- (6) Robert, born June 20, 1789; died Sept. 25, 1854 at Wilmington, Delaware.
- (7) Esther (2nd), born April 10, 1792; died Dec. 6, 1849, at Carmel, Columbiana Co., Ohio.
- (8) Catharine, born Nov. 25, 1794; died May 3, 1881, Augusta, Ohio.
- (9) Ann, born July 30, 1797, died March 3, 1867 in Iowa.
- (10) Joshua, born Feb. 16, 1802; died Sept. 11, 1804, Middleton, Ohio.

Of this large family five died without issue and of the remaining five, who married and left children, only one has descendants today bearing the Hanna name. All the other numerous descendants of Robert Hanna, the Patriot, are through the female or "distaff" side of the house, being the posterity of the three daughters Esther Hole, Catharine Hole and Ann Hambleton, and

**Benjamin Hanna,
Son of Robert Hanna, (1753-1837.)**

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Rachel Dixon Hanna.

three grandchildren, (again on the "distaff" side) of Robert Hanna Jr.

THE DESCENDANTS OF BENJAMIN HANNA.

(2) BENJAMIN HANNA, the second son of Robert and Catharine Hanna, was born in Campbell County, Va., June, 14, 1779, married RACHEL DIXON, (born July 19, 1785) Dec. 15, 1803. Died in Lisbon, O., July 15, 1853. Rachel Dixon Hanna died Feb. 28, 1851. In 1852 Benjamin Hanna married Hannah Kersey, a daughter of the eminent minister Jesse Kersey. He died within the year and was survived by his second wife.

To Benjamin and Rachel Hanna were born 13 children:

- (A) Joshua, Nov. 8, 1804, died July 7, 1881.
 - (B) Leonard, March 4, 1806, died Dec. 15, 1862.
 - (C) Levi, Feb. 7, 1808, died May 5, 1898.
 - (D) Zalinda, Feb. 23, 1810, died Dec. 4, 1854.
 - (E) Robert, Aug. 15, 1812, died April 3, 1882.
 - (F) Tryphena, June 12, 1814, died May 23, 1893.
 - (G) Tryphosa, June 12, 1814, died Jan. 17, 1815. } twins
 - (H) Rebecca, Sept. 21, 1816, died Oct. 15, 1847.
 - (I) Thomas B. May 22, 1818, died Nov. 9, 1885.
 - (J) Anna, March 3, 1821, died Jan. 26, 1846.
 - (K) Benjamin J. March 14, 1823, died April 3, 1881.
 - (L) Kersey, Oct; 6, 1824, lives in Cleveland, Ohio.
 - (M) Elizabeth, June 12, 1827, died Jan. 28, 1833.
- (A) JOSHUA HANNA, married Feb. 3, 1830, Susan Richardson, born June 24, 1803. He died July 7, 1881. She died Dec. 17, 1875. Issue:
- (a) Jason R. Hanna, April 6, 1831—Sept. 6, 1868. Married June 18, 1857 Margaret A. Lewis (born July 13, 1836) who died Jan. 14, 1870. They had issue,
 - 1. Robert C. Hanna, May 18, 1858.
 - 2. Louis B. Hanna, Aug. 9, 1861.
 - 3. Mary E. Hanna, April 21, 1863, died Sept. 5, 1873.
 - 4. Jeanie M. Hanna, Feb. 19, 1867.
 - (b) George Hanna, Feb. 18, 1833, died July 28, 1833.
 - (c) James L. Hanna, June 11, 1839, died April 14, 1847.
 - (d) Alice R. Hanna, July 15, 1842, died April 9, 1847.

[B] Leonard Hanna, M. D. 1806—1862, married Samantha Converse, Sept. 10, 1835. [see sketch following.]

CHILDREN OF DR. LEONARD AND SAMANTHA CONVERSE HANNA.

- [a] Helen G. Hanna, July 17, 1836, died Nov. 28, 1891.
- [b] Marcus Alonzo Hanna, Sept. 25, 1837, died Feb. 15, 1904.
- [c] Howard Melville, Jan. 23, 1840.
- [d] Salome Maria, May 17, 1844.
- [e] Seville Samantha, March 30, 1846.
- [f] Leonard Converse, Nov. 30, 1850.
- [g] Lillian Converse, Dec. 3, 1852.

Dr. Leonard Hanna was an eminent physician and surgeon, a graduate of several medical schools and a Lecturer on Medical and various scientific subjects. He ran for Congress on the Whig ticket but was defeated. No adequate sketch can be obtained at this date.

Samantha M. Hanna, widow of Dr. Leonard Hanna died in Asheville, N. Carolina, in 1897. The following notice appeared in the annual report of the Cleveland, Ohio, Early Settler's association.

"Mrs. Hanna, the mother of Senator M. A. Hanna, died at Asheville, N. Carolina, April 16, 1897, from pneumonia. She had been sick but a week, and was eighty-four years old. Mrs. Hanna was the mother of seven children, six living, of whom Senator Hanna was the oldest. The other children are L. C. Hanna, H. M. Hanna, Miss Lillian Hanna, Mrs. James Pickands and Mrs. J. Wyman Jones, formerly Mrs. George Chapin. Ever since her husband's death, which occurred in 1862, Mrs. Hanna has lived in the large Hanna mansion at 736 Prospect Street, with her daughter, Lillian, to keep her company. For the last few weeks she had been sojourning at Asheville, and while there contracted a severe cold, which first developed into bronchitis and then into pneumonia. Mrs. Hanna left Cleveland about five weeks before her death and went direct to Asheville. April 3rd was her birthday, she having been 84 years old on that day. It was then that the severe cold was contracted, as a result of which she died. There were with her when she died four of her children and her family physician from Cleveland. Her children who were present were Miss Lillian Hanna, Mrs. James Pickands, Mr. H. M. Hanna, and Captain L. C. Hanna. Captain Hanna had been with his mother only an hour, having left Cleveland on Wednesday,

Leonard Hanna, M. D.

Samantha Converse Hanna.

Parents of Hon. M. A. Hanna.

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taking with him Dr. Edward F. Cushing, his mother's physician. Dr. Cushing was unable to do any good, Mrs. Hanna being in a dying condition when he reached Asheville. Senator M. A. Hanna and his sister, Mrs. J. Wyman Jones, the latter of Englewood, New Jersey, did not reach Asheville until too late to see their mother alive.

The late Mrs. Hanna was Miss Samantha Converse, and was born at Randolph, Vermont, April 3, 1813. She married the late Leonard Hanna, September 10, 1835. He died in this city December 10, 1862. There were seven children, the six who have been referred to and Mrs. Helen Gertrude Hubbell, who died November 18, 1891.

During her long years of residence in Cleveland she became very greatly beloved, and her death will be generally mourned. She was most benevolent, and contributed very largely to charity. For many years she was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and took the most lively interest in all church work. She was an honorary member of the Early Settler's Association of Cuyahoga County."

[a] Helen G. Hanna, married, Aug. 7, 1862 Henry S. Hubbell [born Oct. 16, 1827]. She died Nov. 28, 1891.

[b] Marcus Alonzo Hanna, 1837-1904, married Sept. 27, 1864 Charlotte Augusta Rhodes [born Sept. 22, 1843] and had issue,

1. Daniel Rhodes Hanna, born Dec. 27, 1866.
2. Mabel A. Hanna. June 13, 1871, married J. Medill McCormick.
3. Ruth Hanna, born 1873, married Harry Parsons.

[c] Howard M. Hanna, married Dec. 28, 1863, Catharine Smith, born Oct. 22, 1843, and has issue,

1. Helen Hanna, July 29, 1864, died July 31, 1864.
2. Bessie Hanna, Sept. 15, 1865, died Sept. 15, 1856.
3. Mary G. " Dec. 7, 1866.
4. Kate B. " Dec. 26, 1871.
5. How. M. " Dec. 14, 1878.
6. Leonard " died July 9, 1881.

[d] Salome Maria Hanna, married, Sept. 10, 1868 George W. Chapin, born Feb. 22, 1837 and has issue,

Henry H. Chapin, Dec. 9, 1869, died July 12, 1881.
Charles M. Chapin, April 19, 1871.

Mrs. Chapin married (2nd) J. Wyman Jones, millionaire mine and railroad owner in Missouri. He died Oct. 27, 1904 in New York City aged 88 years. He was the founder of Englewood, New Jersey.

(e) Seville Samantha Hanna, married Sept. 15, 1887 James Pickands, who died July 14, 1896

(f) Leonard C. Hanna, married May 17, 1876 Fanny Mann, born Aug. 10, 1852. She died July 11, 1885, having issue, Claire Hanna, Leonard Hanna, Fanny W. Hanna.

(g) Lillian Converse Hanna, married Feb. 15, 1898 Samuel P. Baldwin, born Oct. 26, 1868.

(C) Levi Hanna, third child of Benjamin and Rachel Hanna, born Feb. 7, 1808, died May 5, 1898 in his 91st year. He married, Mar. 21, 1833, Nancy Watson, (born July 11, 1808, died April 1, 1879) Had issue,

(1) Elizabeth Hanna, June 13, 1834, died Aug. 29, 1838

(2) Mary C. Hanna, June 12, 1836, died April 29, 1837.

(3) Amada Hanna, April 13, 1839, died Nov. 2, 1887.

(4) Amelia Hanna, Nov. 13, 1841, died Sept. 8, 1842,

(5) George Hanna, Jan. 25, 1845, married Clara L. Von Gohran, July 8, 1876, and had 2 children,
Robert E. Nov. 5, 1874.

Clarence L. June 25, 1876, died Oct. 6, 1876.

(6) Charles Hanna, Nov. 22, 1844, died Mar. 21, 1895, married Catharine E. Marshall (born Aug. 39, 1845) and had two children, Hobart S. April 28, 1875.

Cornelia M. July 4, 1886.

(7) Alice Hanna, March 13, 1847, died Aug. 26, 1848.

(8) Frank Hanna, Jan. 15, 1850, married July 31, 1878, Mary A. Lounsberry (born Oct. 28, 1846 and has issue Laurin Hanna, Aug. 4, 1879.

(D) Zalinda Hanna, married, Feb. 28, 1828, Charles D. Hostetter (born April 29, 1802, died Aug. 26, 1872) and had issue, 10 children.

1. Charles F. Aug. 10, 1830, died June 15, 1833.

2. Leonard H. Mar. 26, 1820, died Mar. 30, 1832.

3. Franklin H. Mar. 27, 1833, died Nov. 14, 1836.

4. Albert K. Oct. 15, 1835, married Mar. 7, 1871, Mary E. Shinnway, born Dec. 28, 1838.

5. Susan A. Mar. 31, 1839, married July 13, 1859 William Morse, born Feb. 2, 1830. She died June 26, 1867, leaving issue, Wm. L. Morse, Apr. 27, 1860.

George E. Morse, June 14, 1863.

Edward L. Morse, Aug. 15, 1865.

6. Henrietta M. June 12, 1841, died Feb. 15, 1860.

7. Benjamin F. June 12, 1843, married Oct. 27 1870 Josephine

Judge Levi Hanna
Aged 90
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Hon. M. A. Hanna
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E. Wright, born Aug. 8, 1844 and has issue,

Chas. E. Hostetter, Aug. 27, 1871.

Alice M. " Sept. 11, 1873, died Oct. 29, 1879.

Carro A. " July 3, 1875.

Angie M. " May 29, 1881.

(E) Robert Hanna, 5th child of Benjamin and Rachel Hanna, married March 15, 1837, Harriet E. Brooks, born March 8, 1815, died July 27, 1882 and had issue, three children.

(1) Ariel T. Hanna, Jan. 27, 1840, married William H. Whitacre Oct. 17, 1866, died Nov. 16, 1875, leaving issue,

Hattie Whitacre, Mar. 8, 1868.

Susie " July 12, 1870—Oct. 6, 1877.

Mary E. " Jan. 14, 1872.

Robert H. " Sept. 17, 1873.

(2) Cassius B. Hanna, April 10, 1845, married Dec. 8, 1868 Hattie L. Thompson (Aug. 24, 1847) and has issue,

Ariel Hanna, ——— 1870.

Edith Hanna

(F) Tryphena Hanna, 6th child of Benjamin and Rachel Hanna, married Sept. 4, 1833 Samuel Nichols, born Jan. 21, 1807, died May 23, 1873. Had issue 6 children,

[1] Samantha Nichols, Feb. 8, 1835—Mar. 25, 1893.

[2] Benjamin F. Nichols, Sept. 23, 1836, married Dec. 31, 1860 Lauretta J. Hessin, [Feb. 16, 1842] and had issue,

Carrie V. Nov. 18, 1861—Oct. 19, 1865.

Anna L. Feb. 18, 1863.

Henry H. April 11, 1868.

Mary A. Aug. 16, 1869.

Lucy, Aug. 9, 1877.

Samuel, Mar. 15, 1881.

[3] William J. Nichols, Oct. 30, 1838.

[4] James H. Nichols, Mar. 27, 1847.

[5] Spencer J. Nichols, Jan. 15, 1850.

[6] Rachel A. Nichols, Dec. 6, 1856.

[G] Tryphosa Hanna, the 7th child of Benjamin and Rachel Hanna, died unmarried.

[H] Rebecca Hanna, the 8th child, married May 31, 1837, Jesse Holmes, born Aug. 2, 1813, and had 3 children,

[1] Elizabeth H. Holmes, Aug. 11, 1838, married David Townsend Sept. 5, 1861 and had issue,

Mary A., July 15, 1863.

Kersey H., May 12, 1866—Aug. 18, 1868.

Carroll C., Sept. 26, 1869.

Roy H., Nov. 14, 1870

[2] Orlando W. Holmes June 15, 1840.

[3] Kersey O. Holmes, Aug. 21, 1842.

[I] Thomas B. Hanna, 9th child of Benjamin and Rachel Hanna, married March 5, 1843, Sophia T. Tabor, born May 24, 1822, died Oct. 20, 1895, and had 5 children,

1. Lavinia Hanna, Dec. 11, 1843 died May 21, 1875.
2. Lounette Hanna, Feb. 8, 1848, married Aug. 25, 1869 Albert L. Adams born April 23, 1846, and had issue Louis H. Adams, July 21, 1870, died Dec. 27, 1883.
3. Harry O. Hanna, April 16, 1854, died May 5, 1850.
4. William T. Hanna, July 1, 1856—Dec. 29, 1857.
4. Mary H. Hanna, June 22, 1862, married 1888 Albert Han-son.

(J) Anna Hanna, 10th child, married March 27, 1845, Hiram T. Cleaver and died without issue.

(K) Benjamin J. Hanna, 11th child, married March 26, 1845 Catharine McCook, born Nov. 24, 1823, died March 1904, and had issue 4 children,

1. Mary E. Hanna, Jan. 16, 1846, married Oct. 12, 1875 Samuel F. Folsom. Has one child, Arthur Folsom.
2. Louis G. Hanna, Feb. 16, 1850, married Mary Bulwer and has issue Grace Hanna and Benjamin Hanna.
3. Catharine T. Hanna, July, 9 1856—Feb. 16, 1861.
4. Gertrude Hanna, May 26, 1863.

(L) Kersey Hanna, the 12th child, married March 15, 1889 Mary A. McCook, born Jan. 7, 1826, died Feb. 7, 1891, and has issue,

1. Flora A. Hanna, March 23, 1850.
2. Alice Hanna, May 9, 1853—Sept. 24, 1874.
3. James B. Hanna, Aug. 26, 1854, married Feb. 26, 1896 Harriet L. Beggs and has issue,
Harriet F. Hanna, Feb. 20, 1900.
Helen M. " Aug. 10, 1901.
Marion A. " June 16, 1903.

4. Edwin Hanna, Nov. 18, 1857, married March 20, 1890, Mary E. Slater, and has issue,

- Edwin D. Hanna, Nov. 8, 1893.
- Constance McCook Hanna, Dec. 8, 1896,
- James A. Hanna, Feb. 5, 1900.
5. Mary L. Hanna, June 12, 1860.
6. Margaret Hanna, May 21, 1865.

(M) Elizabeth Hanna, the 13th child of Benjamin and Rachel Hanna, died Jan. 28, 1833, at the age of five and one half years

Kersey Hanna
Grandson of Robert Hanna (1753-1837)
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Marcus Alonzo Hanna, U. S. Senator from Ohio
Great Grandson of Robert Hanna (1753-1837)

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MARCUS ALONZO HANNA,

Born Sept. 24, 1837. Died February 15, 1904.

HIS LIFE IN ALL ITS VARIED ASPECTS, AS A CITIZEN, IN
BUSINESS, IN POLITICS AND AS A STATESMAN.

Any sketch of Marcus Alonzo Hanna which failed to view the various sides of his character would be incomplete. That he was a man of more than one side no one who knew him intimately will deny. Nor does this mean that there was a bad as well as a good side.

He must be considered as a citizen, as a business man, as a politician, and as a statesman. In all these various aspects he was the man Hanna. The chief element of his character was force. Next to being a forceful man, he was a man of inherent kindness of heart. When he left his father's grocery store, where he did hard work as boy and young man, to engage in business for himself, it was force which gave him success. Later when he had broadened the scope of his enterprises, and was successfully engaged in the building and sailing of ships, the mining, buying and selling of coal and iron ore, the operation of street railroads, the direction of banking establishments, and the financing of various enterprises, it was still force which made him a power in the business world. Still later, when his business affairs had been so arranged that he could indulge his fondness for participation in political affairs, during his career from the time when he mixed in the politics of his ward, then engaging in State campaigns, and finally taking charge of the Presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900, leading the Republican party to victory by unprecedented pluralities, it was force that made him powerful. It was not the force of physical strength. It was rather the force of will—a will controlled by a healthy and wonderfully active brain—a mind trained to grasp details, analyze situations,

meet emergencies, control men, and make them serve in them serve in the carrying out the plans he formed.

In the earlier days, when Mark Hanna was engrossed with the cares of business, the force that was in him manifested itself in ways that were often deemed ungentle. The popular, but mistaken, impression of him was that he was hard and intractable. True it is that he was brusque, direct and candid. He did not palaver. He usually said what he thought. Sometimes he was not careful enough to inquire or care what other people thought about what he said. If he believed his own way was right he contended for it strenuously. But he was willing to listen to advice and heed it. Men who did not understand him sometimes thought they had been crowded aside; sometimes they cherished enmity. But he only adopted the common methods of business, perhaps, doing as other men have done to win success in the hard and practical battle of life. Yet he was genial and kindly to all who knew how to approach him, and his code of business ethics gave no countenance to trickery or dishonesty. Mark Hanna's word was always as good as his bond. He never made a promise he could not keep; he never failed to keep a promise he had made. That was true in his business career; it was also true of his later political career.

It was the misrepresentation of Mark Hanna's methods in the rough and tumble of business which won for him the reputation he bore when he dropped business, in a measure, to go into politics. Upon his brusqueness was based the foundless charge that he was a hard and tyrannical man, a labor crusher, and a fit exponent of the gospel of greed, selfishness and inhumanity in which the masses were told every rich man believed. Yet the picture that was drawn of Mark Hanna, the business man, was not a truthful picture. Not one in a hundred of the cruel and brutal things that were said of him was true. The people soon had an opportunity to see another side

of him—a side which only his family and close associates had seen up to that time.

A NEW SIDE VIEW OF HIS NATURE REVEALED IN POLITICS.

When Mark Hanna engaged in politics he revealed the side of his nature which had been obscured from the public through the efforts of his enemies, political and otherwise. Under the tutelage of the mild-mannered and diplomatic McKinley he learned the value of tact as a weapon of political warfare. The lesson which he learned from the masterful politician whom he helped to the White House—one of the greatest politicians the country ever produced was invaluable to him. Thus Mark Hanna the politician, became a different man from the popular conception of Mark Hanna, the business man. The good nature that had been kept for his family and close friends broke its way through the habits and mannerisms which had formed during his business career. Men whose help he desired were won by cheer and kind words. In politics he desired things as he had desired them in business, but he went about getting them by gentler methods. In business he was wont to say, "Do this or that," and it was done in obedience to his command. In politics he said, "I wish you would do this," and it was done because the doer thought it an honor to serve a man in masterful control of a great political party. But while he was making men do his bidding he was winning friends and silencing his enemies. No man in American politics was ever worse maligned than was Mark Hanna eight years ago. Few men have enjoyed the respect and confidence of the American people to the degree that he did when he was re-elected to the Senate of the United States by a vote in the Ohio Legislature, which was well-nigh unanimous.

The third side to Mark Hanna was presented when he took his place among the statesman of the nation as a member of the United States Senate. Up to that time

nobody had questioned his wisdom and ability as a business man. Nobody, however, suspected in him the possession of the qualities of leadership among the lawmakers of a nation. He had never given evidence of ability as an orator. Yet, of a sudden almost, the quiet business man and successful campaign manager proved his ability to make an eloquent and convincing speech. Resolving into sound logic the facts he had accumulated in his long business career, he stood among the solons as an expounder of wisdom. Almost at the beginning of his Senatorial term he was looked up to as a mentor upon questions relating to the business of the country. His views upon such subjects were eagerly sought, and in or out of the Senate he became an element of force in the life of the nation. The reason for that was plain. Mark Hanna believed in applying to the broad questions of national policy the principles of sound business as he had learned them in the hard school of experience. He stood in the Senate, as he had always stood for commercialism—the term being used in no sense of criticism. He was convinced that the welfare of the country and all its people depended upon industrial and commercial prosperity—the prosperity restored by the election of McKinley—and he regarded as unwise any legislation or agitation designed to weaken the productive forces of the nation. For that reason he rapidly gained the confidence of the business men of the country, and the same confidence on the part of the masses of the people was bestowed later, but more slowly.

It was, moreover, his devotion to the commercial welfare of the nation which led to the development of another side of his nature—the side which showed itself when he undertook, through the organization of the Civic Federation of America, to establish relations of amity between capital and labor. Mark Hanna had always been friendly to labor. He was the first employer in O-

hio to recognize the union principle in treating with an organization of coal miners. Furthermore, as the controlling spirit of several big corporations, he employed about five thousand men, among whom there was never a strike. When, therefore, he sought, through a national organization, to close the chasm between capital and labor, he did nothing inconsistent with his past record as an employer of labor. But his advocacy of the Civic Federation's plan of restoring harmony between capital and labor was inspired by the—it cannot be called selfish—rather it was patriotic—desire to promote the industrial welfare of the country. He knew that warfare between capital and labor was costly. Experience had proved that. He felt that capital would be the gainer and that labor would likewise be benefitted if some plan could be adopted under which all threatened wage disputes could be adjusted without a resort to strikes, with all the attendant evils of violence and bloodshed. Mark Hanna put his whole heart into the work of promoting peace in the industrial world. He was sincere in his efforts, but he did it more for the country than for any special interest.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF MR. HANNA'S NATURE REVEALED.

The sunniest and brightest side of Mark Hanna was that which reflected the goodness of his big heart. No appeal for help ever fell upon his ear without being heard. He was often generous when generosity did more harm than good, perhaps, but the thousands of dollars which he gave to charitable and benevolent enterprises, much of it in a quiet way, was bestowed without a thought beyond the feeling that he was doing good in a worthy manner. Not half or a quarter of his beneficences ever reached the public, and this side of his nature was only revealed to those who knew him intimately or had his confidence.

But if Mark Hanna stood four-sided to all the winds that blew—meeting on one side the chilling blasts of win-

ter and upon another reflecting the bright sunshine of summer—nobody ever questioned his courage or his manhood or his integrity. A candid man in business, he was never unjust intentionally; kindly in his relations with those who needed his help, he was never effusive to the point of sentimentality; shrewd in a political way, he was never a demagogue; ready to make peace when peace was necessary, he never was afraid to fight when believed his political interests were being attacked or principles for which he stood were at stake. For many years the people did not know Mark Hanna, and the word of his enemies was taken for the truth. Afterwards they knew him better and discovered that their estimate of him had been erroneous. But history will give him his due. It will place him among the distinguished Americans who have honored their country by serving its best interests with wisdom and ability.

HOW HE BEGAN HIS BUSINESS CAREER IN CLEVELAND.

Everybody in Cleveland is familiar with the early life of Mark Hanna as a business man. He was born in the village of New Lisbon, Columbiana County, on September 24, 1837. He was descended from ancestry which, on one side was Virginia Quaker and on the other Vermont Presbyterian. From his father he inherited the staid principles of the Friends, and from his mother sturdy notions of right and wrong. He was of good blood and he was endowed with a brain that added ability to all the other qualities which came of his ancestry and his environment. It was not surprising, therefore, that when he was given a chance as a boy to learn the ways of business in his father's grocery store, after he had completed a course in the high school, and part of a course at Western Reserve College, he improved all the opportunities that were presented to him. At the age of twenty he was doing hard work, and he continued to give his father faithful service until the elder Hanna fell ill and

died. Then the business had to be closed, and Mark Hanna, at that time thirty years of age, left the grocery store and became interested in the coal and iron business with the family of his wife to whom he had been married three years before. The career of M. A. Hanna and the men associated with him was from that time on a series of successes. It is enough to say of him, perhaps, that he accumulated a fortune which, in those days, was counted a big one. He achieved his purpose. He desired wealth and power, and both came to him in a large degree.

Mark Hanna was proud of his connection with the business affairs of Cleveland. He knew that his own beginning had been inconspicuous, and it was with modest pride that he referred to his success. In an address to the Chamber of Commerce on the evening of May 13, 1897, he said: "I see before me the men whose brains and talents and industry have made the city what it is. And in mentioning them I will not forget the thousands of builders—the working classes of our city; to them as much as to ourselves is due our greatness. My recollections go back to the beginning of my business career—to 1857. It was an important year in business circles in Cleveland, a very important year, and, I might say, a good year for the young man to cut his eye teeth. Coming to Cleveland to make it my home in 1852, I found here a beautiful city of 30,000 inhabitants, known as the 'Forest City,' called so, I presume, because there were more native forest trees than there were houses; and you didn't have to go very far from this hotel to get into the forest. I have watched and studied the growth of Cleveland from a business standpoint all these years, and I am proud to be able to stand before this audience to-night and say that no city has the right to be more proud of its record and the men that made it that the city of Cleveland. Then, almost the only industry that might be so called, was ship building. The old river bed was lined

with ship yards. The music of the saw and ax were heard by day, and that of the frogs by night."

On a subsequent occasion—on the evening of June 6, 1899, Mr. Hanna spoke to the Chamber of Commerce. He said: "It makes me feel old when I remember that forty-three years ago I carried my little samples to the old Board of Trade rooms in the old Exchange at the foot of Superior street. I did not have on a dress suit or white vest, but I had on blue overalls. That was my first connection with the Chamber of Commerce, or, as it was then called, the Board of Trade of the city of Cleveland. I was the youngest member, and, if two certain men were not here to-night, I might say I am the oldest member. I have fully appreciated what can be and what has been accomplished by such an amalgamation of capital and industry as is found in the chambers of commerce and boards of trade throughout the country."

Continuing, Mr. Hanna gave a clear idea of his views concerning the association of business and politics. He said: "I do not care in the few remarks I have to make to-night to say anything upon politics or of the political situation. But I merely wish to say one word with reference to the campaign of 1896, in which I took part, and I want to go on record among my friends here to-night, and in confidence tell that no factor, no influence, no power in those results was felt more than the united action of the business men of the whole country."

"It is a misfortune," he continued, "that business men and men of affairs do not take greater interest in public affairs—call it politics if you will, it is none the less their affair—and if things are not as they should be, if our municipal, State and national governments are not what they should be, it is our fault. It is our fault because we never feel that it is necessary to leave our homes at night, or neglect our business by day, to spend one minute or one hour for our city, State or country, only

Hon. M. A. Hanna's Boyhood Home
Lisbon, Ohio
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Canal Lock Stone, No. 37
A Relic of the Sandy and Beaver Canal
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when a crisis comes—and then we do it with the sudden motive of self-preservation. When we complain of the laws which are passed at the State capitol we should reflect that we are responsible for the agents we send there to enact those laws. If we find fault with the administration of our city affairs, we must remember that we stayed at home on the night of the primaries and took no part in the selection of the officers to whom we entrusted our city government."

THE REAL BEGINNING OF MR. HANNA'S CAREER IN NATIONAL POLITICS.

It is not surprising that a man who believed it to be the duty of every citizen to interest himself in public affairs should have actively participated in politics early in life. In the local affairs of Cleveland Mr. Hanna became known a quarter of a century ago as a political worker of shrewdness and influence. He always attended the primaries and conventions of the Republican party, and he never failed to vote on election day. In that way he did what he believed to be his duty as a citizen. It was in 1880, however, that he became interested in political affairs beyond the limits of his ward and city. That was at the beginning of the Garfield campaign for the Presidency. The defeat of Grant in the Chicago convention had estranged Conkling and his followers in the East, and it was rightly deemed of importance that peace should be restored between General Garfield and the stalwart Republicans of the East. Mark Hanna undertook the difficult task of bringing Garfield and Conkling together, and as a consequence of his efforts they met. The big mass meeting held at Warren, at which both Conkling and Grant made speeches for the candidate, was the direct result of what Mr. Hanna did, and nobody will attempt to deny that this meeting, fraught as it was with the spirit of conciliation, had very much, indeed, to do

with the success of General Garfield at the polls. But Mr. Hanna had an active though inconspicuous part in that campaign in another way. He organized in Cleveland the Business Men's League, a political movement which was extended to all parts of the country, and which exerted a most powerful influence in shaping public opinion and in drawing contributions from the men of affairs everywhere. At first the practical politicians were wont to refer to Mr. Hanna as "only a business man," but they discovered before the campaign had ended that he was a man of power and influence, whose assistance they were glad to have. In 1884 Mr. Hanna was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention from Ohio, and that same year he served as Ohio member of the Republican National Committee, having charge of Mr. Blaine's campaign for the Presidency in Ohio. He did valuable work for the party, but was not even then recognized at his true worth in a political way. Four years later Mr. Hanna had allied himself with the Presidential ambitions of John Sherman, and he went to the Chicago convention as one of Mr. Sherman's campaign managers. The fight was a losing one, General Harrison taking the nomination away from the Ohio man.

HIS FIGHT FOR THE NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF MCKINLEY.

For six years thereafter Mr. Hanna took little interest in national politics. In 1894, however, while William McKinley was occupying the office of Governor of Ohio, Mr. Hanna undertook the work of making him President of the United States. He had known the eloquent champion of the cause of protection for many years. The two had become acquainted while Major McKinley was defending a party of Stark county coal miners who were charged with rioting. He was impressed with McKinley's honesty of purpose and his devotion to the

principles of right and justice. The two became fast friends. Mr. Hanna believed in the policy of protection to which Major McKinley was devoted and by the advocacy of which his public career up to that time had been shaped. It was here that Mr. Hanna's patriotic devotion to the welfare of the country was exhibited. Believing as he did in the principles for which McKinley stood, and believing, furthermore, that prosperity, which had been destroyed by the application of unwise policies in the national government, could be restored by the election of McKinley and the restoration of protection to the tariff law, he threw himself into the movement for McKinley's nomination with all the energy he possessed. He did not claim full credit for the work of the St. Louis convention in 1896, for he admitted that the demand for McKinley's election to the Presidency was in the air two years before that time. Nevertheless the McKinley forces needed a leader, and they found one in Mr. Hanna. The Politicians who had been in the habit before that of dictating nominations thought they knew what the party needed in the way of a candidate. They would have picked another man for the Presidency if they could, even though they had seen at Minneapolis in 1892 evidence of McKinley's growing popularity with the voters of the party. These President-making politicians scoffed at Mr. Hanna. They intimated that he would have no power when the convention met. How erroneous were their estimates of the strength and resourcefulness of the Ohio business man with whom they had to contend was proved when the convention met, and McKinley was nominated upon a platform declaring for sound money and protection. From that time on Mr. Hanna's power was recognized. Nobody asked after that "who is Hanna?" Nobody thenceforth referred to him as "only a business man." His prestige had been established.

All the politicians who thought they had been com-

missioned to administer the affairs of the Republican party and run the government were swept aside, and Mark Hanna stood as the recognized Warwick of American politics. One year before Mr. Hanna, then committed to the candidacy of Judge George K. Nash for the Governorship of Ohio, in the interest of McKinley's control of the party machinery in the State, had been forced to remain content with the position of spectator at the Zanesville convention, where Governor Foraker and George B. Cox, working in combination, had nominated Asa S. Bushnell for the Governorship. In 1896 the politicians, not only in Ohio, but throughout the country, were willing to bow down to the business man who had proved his ability to make politics a matter of business.

HOW THE CAMPAIGN OF 1896 WAS FOUGHT AND WON.

The McKinley campaign was a revelation in American politics. Never before had such a battle been fought in this country; probably another like it will never be fought. As he had organized the ante convention campaign, so Mr. Hanna planned the post-convention battle. The national committee was divided. Headquarters were opened in both the great cities of the country—New York and Chicago. Trained political workers were put in charge of all branches of the work. Speakers were booked by the hundred. Campaign documents were printed and distributed by the ton. The whole country was brought within the scope of that organization. Hanna, as the chairman of the national committee, divided his time between the two headquarters, stopping occasionally in Cleveland to look after Ohio, or going to Canton to consult Mr. McKinley, as he was moving between the two battlegrounds. The campaign was fought upon a direct appeal to the business interests of the country. Business was sick. Industries were paralyzed; commerce languished; railroads were upon the verge of bankruptcy; agri-

cultural conditions were deplorable. With "protection, sound money, and prosperity" as the watchword, the battle went forward to a victorious conclusion. When the votes had been counted in November and it was found that Republicanism had triumphed. Mark Hanna was hailed as the man who had accomplished that result. To him was given the credit for picking the candidate who could win and organizing the campaign that ended in victory.

Then the Republicans asked Mark Hanna to take his reward. He was urged to accept a place in the Cabinet of President McKinley, and the President was urged to offer him a place. But Mark Hanna refused to consider such a proposal. He wanted no reward. He said he had worked for McKinley unselfishly. He had hoped for nothing at the hands of the man he had helped to elevate to the Presidency. Whatever of political preferment came to him he desired to earn. So other men went into the Cabinet of William McKinley. John Sherman, of Ohio, was chosen for Secretary of State, retiring from the Senate to accept that portfolio. This left a chance for Mark Hanna. His friends demanded of Governor Bushnell that Mr. Hanna be appointed to fill out Mr. Sherman's unexpired term. There was opposition to this. Forces were set at work with the purpose of annoying Mr. Hanna, but in the end Governor Bushnell gave him the appointment, and his career as a member of the Senate began.

Up to that time Mr. Hanna had only been in politics to help other men. When he became a member of the United States Senate he acquired a constituency of his own, and was in a sense before the American people. He fought his own first personal campaign for office in the summer and autumn of 1897. By the Republican State convention of Ohio, which met at Toledo that year, he was indorsed as a candidate for United States Senator to

succeed himself. That made him a candidate directly before the people. In the meantime the administration of President McKinley had begun. Mr. Hanna was influential at the White House. He was still the close friend of the President, and to a large extent his adviser. That gave him further power and influence in his own State, and in the nation. But his enemies were still numerous and active, and they nearly accomplished his defeat after a Legislature pledged to his election had been chosen.

THE SENATORIAL BATTLE OF 1897-8 AND ITS OUTCOME.

The story of the campaign of 1897 and of the Senatorial election at Columbus, the following winter, is told impartially by a writer in the *Review of Reviews* for February of 1898. The Ohio campaign, though waged directly for the election of a Governor and other State officers and a new Legislature, was in reality led on the two opposing sides by the accredited party candidates for the United States Senate. The Republican State convention, while granting a renomination to Governor Bushnell, designated Marcus A. Hanna as its choice for the United States Senate. The Ohio election in November resulted not only in the re-election of Governor Bushnell, but also in the election of a Republican Legislature, by a small but safe majority. The great struggle of the campaign had been for the control of the Legislature, and had been led by Mr. Hanna on the Republican side and by John R. McLean on the Democratic side. It was perfectly agreed and understood throughout the State that if the Democrats should gain control of the Legislature Mr. McLean would be elected to the Senate, while Republican success would mean that Mr. Hanna should not only continue to serve through the few remaining weeks of the present term, but should also be chosen for the full succeeding term of six years.

Mr. Hanna's victory was therefore considered by the

country at large as entirely assured when it was learned that a Republican Legislature had been chosen. This assurance rested upon precisely the same grounds of American political custom as made certain Mr. McKinley's success when it was ascertained in November, 1896, that the Republicans had secured a majority of the electoral college. Nobody supposed for a moment that the friends of Speaker Reed, Senator Allison, or any other prominent Republicans would endeavor to persuade a few Republican electors in the scheme to cast their votes in the electoral college for some other Republican in order to defeat Mr. McKinley.

There was, of course, no law to prevent their entering into just such an arrangement. In accordance with both the letter and the original intention of the Constitution, the electors could have cast their votes for any eligible American citizen at their discretion. But in the matter of electing Presidents the existing custom has become as accepted a rule as if it were embodied in the Constitution and the statutes. In just the same manner it has become understood that where in any given State a Legislative campaign is fought upon party lines, and the party conventions have named Senatorial candidates, the members elected to the Legislature are bound in good faith to vote for the party's Senatorial nominee. Only such members of the Legislature as clearly and openly during the campaign had avowed an independent position on the Senatorship could be regarded as free to work and vote against the party's choice for the United States Senate.

In view of these facts and considerations, it may well be imagined that Ohio was thrown into fierce excitement when it was discovered on the eve of the assembling of the Legislature that—under the leadership of Charles L. Kurtz, the former chairman of the State Republican committee, with the countenance and moral aid of Governor Bushnell—a strenuous effort was being made to ef-

fect an agreement by which a handful of anti-Hanna Republican legislators should be supported by the entire body of Democrats in the Legislature, to defeat Mr. Hanna, and elect a Republican belonging to the other faction of the party. Mr. Kurtz played this unprecedented political game with an amazing energy, and his combination at first seemed to be sure of success. Mr. Kurtz's combination elected anti-Hanna Republicans as presiding officers of both the House and Senate. All that was needed to defeat Mr. Hanna on the joint ballot of both houses was eight Republican votes, with the solid concurrence of all the Democratic members. The excitement became intense, and leading Republicans from all parts of Ohio flocked to Columbus, while Ohio Congressmen in Washington deserted their posts to mingle in the fray. Charges of bribery and other improper methods were made upon both sides. The half dozen Republican legislators who had helped to bring about the anti-Hanna organization in the House and Senate were besieged by angry constituents from the home counties, and were subjected to intense pressure by the principal leaders of both sides. Several of them wavered, and finally went back to the Hanna camp. A great effort was being made, meanwhile, to induce two or three of the Democratic members to desert the combination and throw away their votes by casting them for Democrats who were not actual candidates. The Hanna supporters finally succeeded, and Mr. Hanna was elected by the barest possible majority over Robert E. McKisson, of Cleveland, the Kurtz candidate.

WHEN HE BECAME THE REAL LEADER OF
OHIO REPUBLICANS.

That ended the most exciting political campaign ever waged in Ohio, and the first in which Mr. Hanna went directly before the people. His success, in view of all the circumstances, proved that he was a politician of

great power and resources. There was an aftermath of scandal, of course. There were charges of bribery, which were denounced by the Senator's friends as having been trumped up. Those charges were eventually carried to the United States Senate in the effort to prevent the seating of Mr. Hanna, but the proof was not regarded as conclusive. Not one of the friends and supporters of Mr. Hanna in that memorable campaign has ever believed that money was used corruptly to influence the votes of members of the Legislature. Indeed, Mr. Hanna declared, when it was suggested to him that a certain man's vote might be obtained for a price, that if he could not be elected without resorting to the use of money he preferred to be defeated.

From that time on, Mr. Hanna was the leader of the Republicans of Ohio. Other men disputed his claims, but they did it feebly and without effect. In each annual campaign the convention was under the control of his friends, and Senator Hanna, having developed skill as a campaign orator, took the lead in fighting the battles of his party. Unlike some other men who represent great States in the United States Senate, he did not believe that the success of his party was only essential when he happened to be a candidate. He fought for the party all the time. Steadily moreover, he gained in the confidence and esteem of the Republican masses. Each State campaign was fought with a slogan of his giving. First it was "Let well enough alone;" then "Keep on letting well enough alone;" then again "Stand pat." There was something trite and homely about those expressions, but the voters understood what he meant and they took his advice, rolling up Republican majorities year after year, until the wave of popular approval culminated in November last in a deluge which nearly drowned the Democrats out of the Legislature and gave the Governorship to the Republicans by a majority larger than any ever reached for a candidate for that office before.

HE FOUGHT THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900 CONFIDENT
OF VICTORY.

When McKinley was renominated in 1900, with Roosevelt as his companion upon the ticket, Senator Hanna was again chosen as the chairman of the national campaign committee. With the experience gained in the national contest of four years before, he went into this campaign with his forces well organized and ready for the practical business of politics. He was not doubtful of the result. That was proved by a short speech he made to an assemblage of Republican leaders. "Let the other fellows have the fiddles and barbecues," he said. "Our argument exists, *per se*, at the bench, in the workshop, at the desk, in the counting room, at the chair by the fire-side. Let them do the shouting; we will do the showing. They may have the hysterics; we have the conditions. 'Let well enough alone' is a mighty good saying, if it is well enough, as it is now for a good many more than a majority of the voters of the United States. We need not wave the flag. If they force it—the people of the country are patriotic. We need not win any gory victories upon the stump, nor storm any Spanish armies from wagon ends. The war is over, and over with the utmost credit to the Republican administration. The people know that, and we need not worry them by dwelling upon it. Our appeal, and it need not be an appeal—still less a defense—is to sober common sense as against visions; to what is and is satisfactory, as against what may be and may be disastrous; to present prosperity as against possible panic; to what has been tried and found true, as against what is untried and likely to be found wanting—in short to the sanity of the nation."

This campaign was fought as vigorously as had been the one of 1896. Mr. Hanna was even more aggressive. He went upon the stump himself, much, it may be said,

to the alarm of timid politicians who were afraid that he would say something he ought not to say. In almost the first speech he made he alarmed those timid ones. In a Chicago address he declared that there were no trusts. Technically, he was correct, but Republicans stood aghast. For had not both political parties been kicking the big corporations about the political battlefield? Still, Mr. Hanna was not afraid.

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

There is no doubt that the death of President McKinley was a severe blow to the man who had been so closely associated with him. The tragedy at Buffalo shocked the nation, but to Senator Hanna it meant the severing of the ties of a friendship formed years before. The Senator showed the deep grief he felt when, with bowed head, he wept over the dead body of his friend and political associate. Many Americans believed, moreover, that the death of McKinley would be more to Senator Hanna than the loss of a dear friend. It was expected that the coming of a new occupant to the White House would mark the decline of the political power and prestige of the famous Ohioan. There was a change, to be sure, but all who had supposed that the Ohio Senator leaned upon McKinley for support discovered that they were mistaken. He lost none of his prestige in the nation. On the contrary, he gained in public confidence and respect. His former detractors were silenced, and his friends became more ardent in their devotion to him.

THE CULMINATING TRIUMPH OF HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

Mr. Hanna's last political campaign—the one fought in Ohio in the autumn of 1903—resulted in the culminating triumph of his political career. Indorsed by the State convention of his party as its candidate for the U-

nited States Senate, to succeed himself, Mr. Hanna went directly before the people. The election was, of course, for a Governor and other State officers, as well as a Legislature. But the Democrats so shaped their campaign as to make the re-election of Mr. Hanna the chief issue. It was their avowed purpose to obtain a majority in the General Assembly, thus making the defeat of Mr. Hanna for re-election certain, and to insure the sending of a Democrat to the Senate in his place. Under the circumstances it fell to Mr. Hanna to lead the Republican campaign, and he did it. Practically no attention was paid to State affairs by the Democratic speakers and newspapers. They made Mr. Hanna the issue and at him all their attacks were aimed. The result was a magnificent victory for the Senator. Not only did the State go Republican by the largest plurality ever given to a candidate for Governor, but there was elected an overwhelming majority of Republican members of the Legislature. Never before had such a signal political triumph been achieved in Ohio. Mr. Hanna regarded the result of the election in the light of a personal victory. He felt that he had vindicated his claim to popularity among the people of Ohio, and established his political prestige among his friends and neighbors in the State in which he had lived all his life.

Not only did this victory add to Mr. Hanna's prestige at home. It resulted in a pronounced access of popularity among the Republicans of the nation. From all parts of the country came letters and telegrams of congratulation, coupled with the wish that Mr. Hanna would permit the use of his name in connection with the Presidential nomination. There is no doubt but the tacit pledge of loyalty he had given to Theodore Roosevelt when the latter acceded to the Presidency upon the death of McKinley, Senator Hanna could have made of himself a formidable candidate for the Presidency. Had he forgotten the promise of President Roosevelt to carry out

the policies inaugurated by McKinley and to regard the wishes of of McKinley's friends, and undertaken, two years ago, to win for himself the Presidential nomination, it is almost certain that the recent victory in Ohio would have enabled him to have gone to the national convention this year, had he lived, with sufficient backing to have captured the nomination which many Republicans desired to bestow upon him. But Mr. Hanna, while he appreciated the praise of his friends, and while he was not insensible to the high honor that was conveyed by the suggestion of his name for the Presidency, refrained from taking a position which would have embarrassed the President in his efforts to secure the nomination. He told his friends he was not a candidate for the Presidency; he discouraged their efforts to put him in a false position, and it was certain that, had he lived, he would have gone to the national convention at the head of the Ohio delegation, loyal to the President and pledged to support him for the nomination.

Senator Hanna died at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C. at 6:40 o'clock, p. m. Feb. the 15, 1904. Funeral services were held in the Senate Chamber of the U. S. on the 17, at which time the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain of the Senate delivered the funeral address, in the presence of the President of the U. S.; the Cabinet officers; members of the Senate and House of Representatives and representatives of the army and Navy; the Supreme Court and the Diplomatic Corps.

REV. DR. HALE'S ADDRESS.

"Those who knew him best loved him most. And those who knew him little loved him much.

"You speak of no one else as you go and come in these days, and this is the impression which is made, say, on a man like me—almost a stranger to him personally. I knew him very little. And yet I feel the power and the charm. There are a hundred men who are hearing me better fitted than I am to describe him or recount his power. But I think they would all have to recognize the promptness, the intensity, and the thought and action which come when a man's heart is engaged—the energy and success of a man who does what he loves to do—what he wants to do—what he ought to do—because he loves it, because he believes in it; because he lives, not for himself, but for those whom he so gladly serves.

"Indeed, here is the difference between men—between these men who are seeing themselves with every throb of the brain and every breath which they draw and move, and these men who are eager, who are passionate in their determination to enter into the infinite work and to serve mankind.

"The first are remembered only as Napoleon is remembered, or any other calamity. The others are remembered, oh, wherever a true man is known and loved.

"I was talking once with a distinguished missionary, who had spent his life in one of those philosophical countries, whose religion came more or less into fashion among us half a century ago, and he said to me that the people among whom he had lived, loved the Lord their God with all their heart and with all their mind, but did not love him with all their strength. Our friend loved with all his might. He found out what was to be done and he did it.

"'As God lives this thing shall go through.' That

resolve is only the poor, selfish energy of Napoleon. It is worthless. But if it comes in the consciousness of a man who fights himself in the person for others, why, all things follow.

"That class of people, which is too large, who make it their profession to ascribe the worst conceivable motives for every human action, could not make Mr. Hanna out when he appeared in what is called public life. They made the mistake which such men always make of thinking that the mind with all its maneuvers and gymnastics and memories and imagination is greater and stronger than the soul of man, when it works in sincerity and truth, in faith and hope and love. They had to imagine, therefore, a cunning intrigue, a man who accounted for his success as you might account for a boy's success in a game of marbles.

"But the analysis of character did not prove true. You might as well compare the stilted adjectives and substantives of a schoolboy's theme against the passionate song of Burns or of Tennyson. Here was no contriver, no schemer, no mere inventor, least of all was here any copyist. Here was a whole-souled child of God, who believed in success, and who knew how to succeed by using the infinite powers. He knew that faith and hope and love serve, if you would mine iron or smelt it or draw it into bars; and he was not afraid to trust in faith and hope and love if the business in hand were the governing of states, if 'he did the thing that he was set to do.'

" 'Their rulers shall be of themselves and their governors shall proceed from the midst of them.'

"Had any man asked Mr. Hanna what was his theory of administration, I think he would have said it was this story of the prophet. For, see, the whole thing changes. In the old systems the ruling class looks out for the ruling class. The Caesars look out for the Caes-

ars, or the priests for the priests, or in a military government the army looks out for the army, but when 'we, the people,' are at the helm, we, the people, take care of 'us, the people'—of the whole and not of a class or an order. A man like Mr. Hanna, a man who really believes in democracy, or the purposes of any republic, is seeking to carry out the central theory. If you want Ben Franklin, take Ben Franklin, though he is a tallow chandler's boy; if you want Abraham Lincoln, take Abraham Lincoln, and take either as you would choose a doctor or an engineer, or a shipmaster or a boatbuilder. Get the best. Eight years ago an accomplished friend of mine said to one of the speakers in the canvass:

“ ‘Who is this Cleveland man, this Mr. Hanna, whom the newspapers are describing?’

“The answer stays by me. I wonder if the man himself remembers it? ‘Hanna is a man who means to apply to politics the methods of business men of honor.’

“Honor, truth and love. Go to the bottom and these are what win success. A square bolt will not fit a round hole in the side of a steamship. Truth! Unless my word is as good as my note, my note will be looked at coldly when I offer it for discount. And unless I pursue the duty God has given me with an eager love of those who have fallen down, or those who have stumbled: unless in my strength I bear the infirmities of the weak; ah, woe is me. Love.

“And so when men tell us what is true, that this man more than any other could mediate between the men who provide the tools and the men who handle them, that this man had the confidence of the workman, and of the man whose father was a workman, or the man, who, like himself, had made nature his stair, and ruled things, with what is Godly power, you understand what worked the miracle. You can work it yourself.

“These three abide: Faith, hope, and love. ”

CHAPLAIN HALE'S BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.

"Let us pray. Father, he is with thee. He sees as he is seen. He knows as he is known. But we will wait a little longer. We need not pray for him. He prays for us in the glad certainties of a future life, and we go and come, remembering him and looking forward to the meeting.

Father, may every memory of him quicken up a larger life, and every thought of the future show us how we are to meet the dear ones who have gone before, how we are to see as we are seen, and to know as we are known.

We ask thy blessing upon those near to him in the home, where they will not hear his whisper nor see his face. But we are all brothers and sisters in the house of death. We ask it each for all and all for each, that we may bear each other's burdens as we have not done so until now, that we may be strong in each other's strength, that we may walk, Father, with thee, that every day we may hear thy whisper and go and come in thy perfect love.

Grant us more of faith in thee, that we may see thee who art invisible, that we may hear thee in the whispers of thy spirit, speaking to us in our own lives, that thou wilt inspire us with thine own holy spirit, that we may enter into that service which is perfect freedom, that we may do the duty every day which thou doth command, and that never more we may feel alone, but always that we may know our Father is with us.

"Give us more of faith that we may look forward as immortals do look forward, that we may live as immortals live, that we may enter into thy work indeed, because thou hast given it to us to do, that we may partake of thy nature and live in heaven to-day, to-morrow, and in the days that are to come, that we may speak with

thy word, that we may think with thy thought, that we may love with thy love, and be glad with thy joy.

"Give us more of hope, and for this, Father, that we may bear one another's burdens, that we may remember the lessons of such a life as this, that we may forget ourselves while we live for others, that we may go about doing good as he, thy well beloved son, in the homes of the sick and the poor and the weak, as in the homes of the rich and the powerful and the strong, that all being knit together we may bear each other's burdens, and so fulfill the whole law of Christ.

"Reverently, humbly, and with the tears of the nation, we bear the body and lay it in the ground, dust to dust, ashes to ashes. But he is with God ever. He is changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye. He is in the future life.

"Father, we pray that we may learn the lessons of that life as we go and come here, that we may go about the works that thou hast given us to-day and to-morrow, and that we may be ready at any moment to hear the whisper coming to us that we may enter into the joy of our Lord."

When Dr. Hale had concluded his address and his prayer the Gridiron Club quartet, from the press gallery above, sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." No portion of the services was more affecting. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Hale, and the services were at an end.

The assembly quietly dispersed from the chamber, the family going first, then the President and his Cabinet, the members of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, the Senate, and the House.

The tribute to the memory of Senator Hanna had been paid by his colleagues and the men in public life. His casket was left to remain until taken away to the train in the evening.

There were many pathetic incidents in connection

with the services at the Capitol. For an hour before the body came in Senator Platt, of New York, himself an old man, worn by labor, weak with infirmity, his eyes heavy, sat alone in the chamber looking at the banks of flowers before him. The other aged men of the Senate, Pettis, Frye, Platt, of Connecticut: Stewart, Morgan, Cockrell, and that long list of distinguished statesmen, were visibly affected. President Roosevelt sat gazing at the casket before him, or at Dr. Hale, as he delivered his impressive eulogy. Senator Hanna's close friends, Senator Scott, Senator Kittridge, Postmaster General Payne, Secretary Moody, General Dick, and the others who loved him so much, were deeply and visibly affected, quietly sobbing. Senator Foraker, Senator Hanna's colleague from Ohio, was most deeply touched by the sad ceremonies, and showed in his face his sense of loss.

There was among all the thousands there scarcely a dry eye. Mrs. Hanna sustained herself with remarkable bravery, yet her grief was touching to see, and showed itself in the drooping figure and tear-worn face. She was given the most tender care by the other members of the family.

The funeral party returned immediately to the Arlington after the services. President Roosevelt and family were driven at the same time to the White House.

Senator Hanna's body was taken to Cleveland, Ohio, where services were held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Bishop Wm. Andrews Leonard conducted this service and the funeral oration delivered by him is here given in full.

BISHOP LEONARD'S ELOQUENT FUNERAL ORATION.

"We are gathered here to-day in this house of God," he said—"for the last services of benediction over the body of our distinguished citizen, our kindly neighbor, and our beloved friend. The nation has honored him with its civic function at the Capitol of the United States; the Commonwealth of Ohio, by the hand of her Governor, has received him back into her care and keeping; the city has stood silently about his bier, reverencing his memory and sorrowing at his departure. And now the holy church would commit his body from whence it came, and his soul unto the righteous Savior who redeemed it and who loved it with an infinite affection.

It is not the time or place for extended eulogy and praise, such words will be fitly spoken by those well equipped for such a privilege. But there are certain qualities and characteristics of this man so highly regarded by all classes of people that ought assuredly to receive recognition in the midst of his friends and associates, and at this solemn hour. The testimonies that have been given from many and varied sources blend together in a common strain and harmony as they speak of his high integrity, his inflexible and dauntless purpose, and his tender, true heart. Their composite resultant seems to portray with unmistakable outline and detail the features of his human service. Those who are assembled here need no inspiration for their love and estimation of this earnest, helpful life. We knew him well, we loved him well, we mourn for him with undiminished sorrow because we shall see his face no more. But we may each of us go forth into the life God hath granted us, with added enthusiasm for our tasks and toils since we have noted how worthily he did his duty for others; and we realize that the world he served is not unmindful of his greatness and goodness, nor ungrateful for what he strove after and for what he accomplished.

"And first the universal comment is on his integrity. This was a keynote in his life. I recall a fine, ringing address he made at Kenyon College last year when the degrees were being conferred upon its graduating class. And the thoughts of his heart found expression in his eloquent words, as he urged upon those men the essential importance of a high and pure integrity. It is this word that is carved deep upon the stone that marks his long and useful business career. He was not only honest, but he was fair and just in all his dealings. He was respected by everyone in his employ. Each man of the hundreds that looked up to him,

felt that in the master mind there was always the clear, unshakable element of integrity. This, too, was the principle that affected his public endeavors. Contending strenuously for victories, his opponents all pay tribute to his integrity. His field was an open one and his methods never belittling or degrading. And such a course with such an actuating motive invites the antagonism of whatever is contemptible, false and selfish. And though the arrows fly swiftly, yet do they fall from such a shield harmlessly; and the champion sustained by his integrity, stands forth unscathed and triumphant at last. He is an example to the young men of our country who would achieve success in any department of endeavor. And his advice is a legacy to the ardent youth of our great republic.

"Then, too, he was a purposeful man. He had definite objects in his life. He had aims to achieve, goals to reach, standards to attain. Is he not conspicuous in this? The Apostle Paul speaks of a class of men who do nothing with an intelligent reason, who never reach a conclusion, who never score a success because they 'beat the air.' How inflexible and dauntless in his purposes was this man we remember before God to-day. Clear visioned, quick in his perceptions, his diagnosis of a situation was rapid and searching. And then, when he had determined upon his duty, how positively and persistently, and patiently and fearlessly, he moved towards compassing. I think he would have disdained a mean or evil course. His record is before the nation now. The people are quick to detect the deceiver, the charlatan, the corrupt. And this day, far and near, from high and low, rich and poor, goes forth but the one splendid verdict of praise and approval, because he chose the path of private and public rectitude, and that path is the straightest road to ultimate accomplishment.

"And, finally, how true and tender of heart he was. He reached the highest levels in life, but it did not spoil him. His good heart was untouched by any canker of pride or arrogance. Great men stoop down easily to those that are humble and poor. Good men do the same. And if you wish a just estimate of this life and character, I believe you will find it among those who feared him, not because they knew his heart, they knew he was their best friend, their benefactor, and their sympathizer. Would you see him among the laborers on the dock, among the workmen of the mills, among the Salvation Army people, among simple and plain folk, you would find him cordial, hearty, wholesome, and friendly. Do you note the signs of universal mourning and sympathy in our city and our State to-day? It is not alone because

our great statesman and Senator is dead, but because our dear friend is gone into the greater life and is hidden from our view. Do you not recognize the reality of this man's genial, generous efforts in the silent approbation those 800,000 miners are offering while we worship here—the tribute that rebukes the noisy, shallow harangue which would inflame one class against another; and that tells the world of the reverence of the vast industrial army for a righteous man, a strong leader, a considerate employer? The miners of the coal pits have ceased their work to-day, and they have laid down their picks and put out their lamps, that, joining with you and me, they may honor the friend of the laborer. Yes, he was kind of heart and generous of impulse, hospitable, glad when others were happy, approachable, neutral, clean of life, clear of brain, and we could not help loving him because he was so true and faithful.

“And now we leave him with the Heavenly Father, in whom he believed. Of course he had faults, his weaknesses, his sins. He is our brother man in this. But God knows all about each one of us. He does not forget our services for the world. He never shuts his ears to our prayers. He alone sees our motive and reads our inmost disposition, and, taking our record with its flaws and imperfections, he works out of it all such good and lasting products as are pleasing in his sight. And, therefore, in his loving care and keeping—into the hands of a merciful Savior—we commend the soul of our friend. And whatever it lacked, whatever evil or stain may have shadowed its fair surface, he is able to wash out and purify in his most precious and availing blood. With such a knowledge and in such a trust we may turn our faces to the light and pray for a happy reunion with the ‘just made perfect’ and a joyous resurrection in the last victorious day.”

A FEW WORDS OF APPRECIATION, SHOWING THE ESTIMATION
IN WHICH SENATOR HANNA WAS HELD BY THE MOST
EMINENT STATESMEN OF HIS DAY.

BY SECRETARY HAY.

To Secretary Hay the death of Senator Hanna came as a great loss.

“No one who knew Senator Hanna,” said Mr. Hay, “could fail to recognize in him those remarkable qualities of mind and heart that distinguished him. He was a man in a thousand for generosity, honesty, and loyalty. He was one of the truest friends

that ever lived.

Mr. Hay said that one of the most surprising things about Senator Hanna's career was the contrast between the man's true character, and the cloud of calumny and vituperation that was made to surround his name by political opponents. Things that attributed to him by thoughtless adversaries were precisely the things of which he was absolutely incapable.

"Senator Hanna was the soul of honor, candor, and open fair dealings," added Mr. Hay. "So far from being, as some liked to consider him, a creator of trusts and organized wealth, he was one the most powerful and devoted champions of the laboring people this country has ever known. He believed in his party. He was devoted to his friends, and we will find, now that he has gone, some of the truest mourners in the ranks of the opposition, as among them in his life he counted some of his most devoted friend.

"Senator Hanna was a faithful and loyal friend of President McKinley, perhaps his most intimate friend, and their names will always be associated in our political history.

MOST FORCEFUL CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, said:

As a business man, political manager, and legislator, combining the qualifications which distinguish men in each of these groups, Mr. Hanna was the most forceful citizen of the United States. Others may have done greater work in each of these lines of endeavor, but no man of this or preceding times, so far as my recollection or study of history goes, has combined these qualifications, and deserved and won greater distinction in each and all. And he, more than any citizen of his time, welded these interests together, fulfilling the highest ideals of the statesman. To him the great business and labor interests and the great body of the people turned, having full confidence in his judgment and patriotism, making him the most trusted arbiter in the most important public questions arising for solution. His death is a public loss in the full measure of that expression."

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST CHARACTERS I EVER KNEW,"

SAYS SECRETARY SHAW.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was deeply affected when news of Senator Hanna's death was brought to him. Mr. Shaw said:

"Senator Hanna was one of the noblest characters I ever

knew. As a business man he was very successful; as a politician he ranked with the most potent; as a statesman he was a broad-minded, far-seeing, and intensely patriotic, and and as a friend he was the truest of the true. Not by luck nor by circumstance did he work his way from a position quite generally misunderstood, to universal respect and confidence. It was real character, real patriotism, and real worth. His loss is national, and in the sad bereavement the humblest will be participant."

BY VICE PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS OF INDIANA.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, who has campaigned frequently in Ohio with Senator Hanna, and whose acquaintance with him has extended over a number of years, was, perhaps, as deeply grieved as any man in Washington when the announcement of his death was made. Speaking of his deceased friend he said:

"The death of Senator Hanna comes as a great personal sorrow. He was one of the noblest and best friends anyone ever had. His loss is felt in many households from one end of the country to the other. The American people had come to love him and to trust him. He was a man of great ability, of broad and generous sympathies, and it is a great pity that we should lose him at the very meridian of his power and influence. He was among the most unselfish of men. He has sacrificed himself for his country and for his countrymen. No soldier ever fell upon the field of battle and died for his country more courageously than Senator Hanna has died for it. He was a brave, frank man. His methods were direct and honorable. He always was actuated by the highest and most generous motives. He was a wise, incorruptible and patriotic statesman. He possessed the confidence of labor and capital in an unusual degree. His services as president of the Civic Federation were invaluable. He looked upon his work in connection with this organization as more important even than his work in the United States Senate. He was an able legislator, and we shall greatly miss him."

BY SENATOR FORAKER.

In discussing the death of his colleague, Senator Foraker said:

"The death of Senator Hanna removes from public life one of our strongest and most capable leaders. His political successes have been most extraordinary, especially in view of the fact that he lacked some of the qualities and accomplishments ordinarily

Hon. Warren Watson Hole
Common Pleas Judge, 9th Judicial District of Ohio
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thought to be essential to a successful public career. He was not a scholarly man, and yet he commanded the respect of the most learned. He was not, in the ordinary sense, a student of state affairs, and yet he comprehended, as by intuition, every troublesome problem that arose, and efficiently aided in its solution. He seldom participated in debate, and yet he wielded an influence in molding the legislative will scarcely second to any other member of the Senate.

"The secret of his success was strong, intellectual endowment, a keen perception, and a courageous nature, combined with a pleasing personality and a plain, direct, straightforward manner that commanded respect and excited confidence. He had an uncommon hold on the esteem and good will of his countrymen. That has been strikingly manifested during his illness. The whole nation has literally waited at his bedside for the final summons, and now all mourn his loss without regard to political differences.

"His long service in the Senate had prepared him for still greater usefulness during the term for which he had just been re-elected. It accentuates the misfortune we sustain that his death should have come at what is apparently so inopportune a moment. He will long live in the appreciative memory of the American people as a strikingly successful and typical product of American life and opportunities. His death is a great loss to his party, his State, and the nation."

ADDRESS BY JUDGE W. W. HOLE (GRANDSON OF ESTHER
HANNA) AT THE GRANT BANQUET IN SALEM, O.,
APRIL 27, 1903,

*(at which Senator Hanna was the guest of honor), in which the
Senator's Cousin displays the Family-tree.*

Mr. President, Gentlemen and Ladies:

If this were a gathering of Shouting Methodists instead of a sober Quaker meeting, I should have begun the ceremonies by lining off that good old hymn:

"This is the day we long have sought,
And mourned because we found it not"—

The day when the God-father of the M. A. Hanna Republican club is present, in the flesh, to meet and greet us all.

A full half century has rolled around since our distinguished

guest left the green hills of old Columbiana county for wider fields of activity, and our club certainly enjoys a high privilege in conducting the first public function in which he has participated in the county in which he was born, and where his father was born—the county which his grandfather helped to organize, and which his great grandfather entered as a Quaker pioneer, when the land where we now stand was still a howling wilderness, and known as a part of Washington county, in the great North-west territory.

Benjamin Franklin was the first commercial traveler that America ever put on the road; and when he visited Great Britain about the middle of the eighteenth century, to protest against the passage of the Stamp Act, he spread broadcast many facts and figures concerning the wonderful land across the seas. Thomas Hanna, of Monahan county, Ireland, a lineal descendant of Patrick Hannay, the noted lord of Sorby Castle, a celebrated stronghold erected on the Southwest coast of Scotland in the thirteenth century, heard the news disseminated by the American philosopher, and in 1763, the same year that Franklin returned to the colonies, and tradition says upon the same vessel, this sturdy Scotch-Irishman, the great-great-grandfather of our guest, took passage for America, and landed in Philadelphia, poor in worldly goods, but as rich in the matter of children as even Theodore Roosevelt could desire.

At his death a year later, his son Robert, the great grandfather of our guest, was bound out to a worthy member of the Society of Friends residing in Southern Pennsylvania, who taught his apprentice both how to plow and to wield a tailor's shears and at the same time instilled his mind with the doctrines of George Fox.

But there is not much milk and water in the blood of a Scotch-Irishman, even when impregnated with Quaker principles; and as proof of this I hold in my hand a pamphlet containing the history of Carpenter's hall, in Philadelphia, which shows that Robert Hanna (who had then just attained his majority) was one of the coterie of patriot heroes known as the "Provincial Committee" who met at that historic spot, in July, 1774, in the face of the fact that the Royalist, a Tory newspaper, warned them that "their necks might be inconveniently lengthened," and there passed those famous "instructions" which demanded that the Pennsylvania assembly should appoint delegates to the first continental congress. These "instructions" were complied with by the assembly the next day after they were presented, and thus was started that momentous movement which culminated in the Dec-

laration of Independence.

The English newspapers which have asserted that for the past six years Marcus A. Hanna has done more than any other single person to direct the policy of our government, may properly be reminded that a man whose grandfather may well be called an advance agent of American liberty, ought to have (according to English notions, at least,) some hereditary right to shape the destiny of this Republic.

From Pennsylvania Robert Hanna went to Virginia, where he and John Lynch founded the city of Lynchburg. Here he resided for a score of years, and tradition says he had some warm controversies with the planters of that commonwealth on the subject of slavery. In the fall of 1801 he migrated with his family to the North-west territory, traveled in the great Conestoga wagons, which were then the chief means of transportation. He crossed the Ohio river at Smith's Ferry, and located first in Fairfield township in this county, and afterwards in Middleton township, where he laid out the town of Clarkson.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles D. Dickinson, I have here the original records of Fairfield township, which show that "on the First day of the Fourth month" in 1805, Robert Hanna was elected trustee, and his son, Benjamin, was elected clerk and treasurer of that township. History does not inform us, senator, whether or not your Quaker ancestor was ever called a boss, but I very much fear that he merited that title, for this record shows that he was chairman of the election board which certified the election of himself and son, your grandfather, and that both candidates received all of the 27 votes cast.

In those early days fences were almost unknown, and it was necessary that each owner of domestic animals should have them properly marked for identification.

In this record, we find in the handwriting of your grandfather the earmarks adopted by many of the early settlers.

It is here pictured and written that your grandfather's mark for cattle, sheep and hogs was a crop off of the left ear and an underbit out of the right ear, which mark was recorded on the Third day of the Third month, 1805. Let us pause for a moment, and imagine, if possible, how the peaceful calm of your grandfather's Quaker home must have been disturbed in the spring of 1806, by the medley of bellowing, bleating and squealing which arose when your grandfather was tagging his live stock.

But there came a time that spring when the earmark business was laid aside. This record shows that from the 3rd to the 13th of March no entries were made, and on the latter date the accu-

mulated business was disposed of. I wondered what caused this hiatus until I learned that your father, Leonard Hanna, was born on the 4th of March, 1806, and then I realized that this book is a mute but unimpeachable witness to the fact that your grandfather was a devoted husband and considered the new baby more important than any other live stock.

In those days, no one person had capital enough to start a store, and therefore in 1812, a number of substantial Quakers formed a combine, which in these days might be called a trust, but which they simply called a "company store." This was located at Salem, and Benjamin Hanna was placed in charge as manager. He lived in Salem for two years, 1812 to 1814, and two of his children were born here. After leaving Salem for Lisbon, where he entered business for himself, he still seems to have retained some regard for our Quaker village, for I have in my possession a deed from Samuel Davis, dated the 20th day of 3d month, 1820, conveying to Benjamin Hanna lot number six in a "row of lots near and adjoining the town of Salem." Walter M. Hole's furniture store is now located on this lot, probably the geographical center of the city.

But I need not dwell long upon the history of the Hanna family in this county, as it is well known to most of us. The senator's grandfather was quick to see the vital importance of having good transportation facilities, and before the days of railroads he started a project for the building of the Sandy and Beaver canal, and for twenty-five years was president of that canal company.

There are present in this assembly one or two gentlemen who heard Dr. Leonard Hanna, the senator's father, speak from the stump in the notable campaign of 1840, when the slogan of the Whig party was "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too!" And those who later listened to his eloquent voice then, as well as those who later heard, in this Quaker village, his impassioned utterances against the institution of human slavery, know that our distinguished guest comes honestly by his talent for extempore oratory.

We have assembled here tonight to fittingly observe the 81st anniversary of the birth of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. The day naturally brings to our minds thoughts of war, commotion and bloodshed. Yet, in this Quaker city, it is fitting that we should remember also the words uttered by the great commander at the close of the rebellion, "Let us have peace." The double theme for tonight is, therefore, War and Peace—the Civil war which preserved the Union, and the industrial peace which it is hoped may soon be concluded and forever maintained between the

forces of capital and labor.

I may add my voice to that of our president in extending to our guests a most cordial welcome. The freedom of our Quaker city is assuredly yours—but don't forget we have lately elected a Democratic mayor.

Webster in his address to La Fayette said, "Welcome! All hail! And thrice welcome, citizens of two hemispheres!" If I were permitted to paraphrase these words in extending a special welcome to our guest of honor, remembering his recent parliamentary victory in securing the passage of an act, and the ratification of the treaty relating to the construction of the Panama canal, I would say, Welcome! All hail! And thrice welcome to the citizen who has put in motion the machinery which will carve a hemisphere in twain, make Siamese twins of two mighty oceans, and shorten by twelve thousand miles the water way from New York to San Francisco.

The following letter written to Catharine Hanna Hole, by her mother, Catharine Hanna, just before the separation in the Friend's Church in 1828, shows the feelings of the time and the agitation of our venerable ancestress over the division between the Hicksites and the Orthodox Friends.

"Dear Child:

We recieved thy most affectionate letter. I thought thy mind was concerned about the times, and really it is enough—I find it so.

The orthodox party is going on, may I not say, too much in their own wills; they have laid down our meeting without ever coming to visit friends here, to know upon what grounds they stand. This is new discipline. My very head and heart and all that is within me is moved. Is not the time come that the sacred writings say "the time will come that the Father shall be against the Son and the Son against the Father; the Mother against the daughter and the daughter against the mother." Oh it is come in our family. Thy Father is gone to Monthly Meeting at Elk Run on purpose to shun our meeting tomorrow.

John Neills have left us and attend that meeting. Friends intend to keep up our meeting and I can see nothing better for me to do than to attend it. I cannot get anywhere else, but I cannot make thee sensible of the distress I have been in; it has so overcome me that I had to take my bed and while there I was favoured to beg of him who has brought us through many trials and tribulations if he would be pleased to direct the way that I should go. I expect thou hast heard many false reports about us here and for thy satisfaction I can inform thee that I have taken solid opportunities with thy brothers and their wives. They have fully satisfied me that they

are clear of such charges as are laid to them, such as Deists, Infidels, Blasphemers and the like. They fully believe in the Lord Jesus Christ who suffered and died upon the cross to save them and all men. I don't think there is one out of an hundred who is called a Deist rightly. Oh, if I could but tell one half my mind! I believe I must stop this time. Thy relatives are all well but myself (she was at this date 74 years old) and Benjamin (The grandfather of Senator M. A. Hanna). His arm is very painful. There have been some sudden deaths of late, very alarming, Andrew Brinker, near here, ate his breakfast, went out and was found dead. Edward Huston died the day Nathan Hole was buried: struck with the dead palsy; lay about a week but never spoke. His wife is very low with dropsy. May we apply the language of our Lord and Saviour when on earth "be ye also ready." We have sent a pressing letter to Elizabeth to let us know something about our dear son Robert, but have had no answer. Now my dear children the Lord Almighty be with you and bless you.

From your affectionate mother,

CATHARINE HANNA."

"My child, I wish thee not to trouble thyself too much about what I have written, but be still and see the salvation of the Lord. This has been my first thought in this trouble."

This remarkable and model letter, written by our great grandmother, the first cousin of President Monroe, but entirely uneducated and one of the staunch pioneers of the Northwest Territory, is probably the only letter now extant written by her pen. It shows her eminent piety and her concern for the affairs of her Church, then about to suffer a division, which did soon separate families and place the "mother against the daughter and the

daughter against the mother." Catharine Hanna, with her daughter Ann Hambleton and her son Benjamin, remained in the old meeting and were called Hicksites. She gives, however, in this letter, her belief and unchanging faith, showing that she did not become a Unitarian, as did the greater part of the followers of Elias Hicks. I shall give here the full text of several letters from her daughters Ann Hambleton and Esther Hole, showing their sweetness of spirit and the goodness of their hearts and lives. I only wish I could obtain letters written by the other sister, my grandmother, Catharine Hanna Hole, but as her letters passed into other hands, they do not appear to have been preserved. The sisters Esther and Ann Hanna, whose letters are here given, were diametrically opposite, as regards Church connection, discipline and supposed creeds—the one being a recognized and eminent minister in the orthodox Society of Friends; the other being a member of the Hicksite denomination. The third sister, none of whose letters I possess, was for more than fifty years an Elder in the orthodox, or Gurney Friends' Church. Let us see how their letters compare.

LETTER FROM ANN HANNA HAMBLETON TO HER SISTER,
CATHARINE HANNA HOLE.

"Dear Sister:

"Retirement affords me an opportunity for writing which I have a mind to embrace, according to my small capacity of imparting sentiments by means of pen and paper—though I do not know that I have anything that will be interesting to communicate. Sometimes our situations may be solitary, our friends being far separated from us by distance; but though separated in body, our minds may be united in prayer for the welfare of each other here, and everlasting peace and rest

hereafter, in the mansions of bliss. Dear sister, oh that we may be engaged at heart for our souls' salvation, which should be the great object of our pursuit, for ourselves and also for the tender lambs committed to our care. I consider it a great and important charge to instruct their tender minds in the Lord. When I seriously contemplate these things I am almost ready to faint by the way; knowing my inability to perform any good thing without the assistance of the Lord; but he is able and willing to help all those who rightly seek him and ask. 'Seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you.' I see there is great need to be upon our watch. Oh, that we may meet where parting is no more. I must draw to a conclusion for the *present*, I hope not for the *future*; with love to thee and thine I remain,

Thy affectionate Sister,

ANN HAMBLETON.'"

LETTER FROM ESTHER HANNA HOLE TO HER SISTER,
CATHARINE HANNA HOLE.

"5th Mo. 27, 1828.

My dear Sister:

I may inform thee that we are in middling health at present and hope these may find thee and thine enjoying the same, with earnest desire for our preservation in the path of safety. That we may so run our race that we may be crowned at last with peace is, I think, the daily concern of my mind for us all; but I may inform thee that my trials have been very great respecting the state of our Society and the alarming division that is taking place among Friends, but stand still and see the salvation of our God, for he is the same always. He was and will be a strong tower to those that put their trust in him.

For my part I cannot see what is to be gained by de-

parting from the society. Indeed it appears to me to be a delusion of the adversary of our peace * * *

My very dear little children, I often think of you and should be glad to see you all but I do not know when that will be, so try to be good children and love one another and your dear parents and tell the truth always and don't forget your Aunt Esther. Sister I have sent thee a runnet and if thee can send me a cheese I will try to pay thee for it some how. Thy Sister,

"ESTHER HOLE."

3d Month 26th, 1829.

My Very Dear Sister:

I have just sat down to write a few lines to thee to let thee know we are all in middling good health at present. My love for you all I think has not decreased by any means, tho we have not got to see you yet. I still hope it will not be for long. Sister, I desire we may be in earnest about the great cause for which we were created: to give glory, honor and praise to our dear Redeemer who laid down that precious life for us. I desire that we may be in earnest while we have time and opportunity, and not delay accepting so great atonement, but press forward through every opposition, for the evidence is sure there is an arm of power to sustain in every trial and state whatever, if rightly sought. And the dear children—I often feel them very near to me. I long for their welfare every way. Tell them not to forget their Aunt Esther for I do not forget them.

Give my best love to our dear father and mother Hole and tell them I want to see them very much. With love to thy dear husband and children and thyself I remain, thy affectionate sister,

ESTHER HOLE."

THE DESCENDANTS OF ESTHER HANNA, THE 7TH
CHILD OF ROBERT AND CATHARINE HANNA.

Charles Hole, eldest son of Jacob and Mary (Thomas) Hole, was married to Esther Hanna, May 16, 1811. After the preliminaries required by the Discipline of the Society of Friends, they were married at the time and place named in the following interesting document.

"Whereas, Charles Hole, of Middleton Township, in the County of Columbiana and State of Ohio, son of Jacob Hole, of Bedford County, State of Virginia, and Mary, his wife; and Esther Hanna, daughter of Robert Hanna, of Middleton Township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and Catharine, his wife, having declared their intentions of marriage with each other, before a monthly meeting of the religious Society of Friends at Middleton according to the good order used among them, and having consent of parents, their said proposal of marriage was allowed by said meeting. Now these are to certify whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishment of their said intentions, this sixteenth day of the fifth month, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and eleven, they, the said Charles Hole and Esther Hanna, appeared in a public meeting of the said people held at the meeting house of Friends south of little Bull Creek, and the said Charles Hole taking the said Esther Hanna by the hand, did openly declare that he took her, the said Esther Hanna, to be his wife, promising with divine assistance to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until death should separate them; and then, in the same assembly, the said Esther Hanna did in like manner, declare, that she took him, the said Charles Hole, to be her husband, promising, with divine assistance, to be unto him a loving and faithful wife, until death should separate. And, moreover, they, the said Charles Hole

and Esther Hanna, [she according to the custom of marriage, assuming the name of her husband] did, as a further confirmation thereof, then and there to these presents set their hands.

Recorded,

CHARLES HOLE.
ESTHER HOLE.

And we whose names are also hereunto subscribed, being present at the solemnization of said marriage and subscription, have, as witnesses thereto, set our hands the day and the year above written."

William Underwood
Benjamin Scott
John Edmundson
Susannah Heacock
Sarah Heacock
Amy Morlan
Jane McMillan
Jonathan Marsh
Sarah Thompson
Silvanus Fisher
Sarah Richardson
Sarah Scott
Elizabeth Scott
Benjamin Samms
James Marsh
Edith Marsh
Ann Edmundson

Robert Hanna
Catharine Hanna
Nathan Hole
Ann Hole
Tace Hole
Ury B. Hole
Catharine Hanna, Jr.
Ann Hanna
Robert Hanna, Jr.
Anne Hanna
Mary Morlan
Thomas Hanna
Benjamin Hanna
Rachel Hanna
Joshua Hanna
Jason Morlan
Joseph Fisher, Jr."

Charles and Esther Hole spent all the years of their married life in Columbiana County, Ohio. Esther was a minister in the Society of Friends and traveled extensively in Ohio and Virginia. She was a pioneer Anti-slavery advocate, laboring in this reform amongst the slave holders of Virginia. She was always courteously received by them and argued her cause where none but such a gentle and refined Quaker lady might dare approach such a subject.

From the Friends' Review 1st month, 5th, 1850.

"Died, at the residence near Clarkson, Columbiana County, Ohio, on the 6th of last month, Esther, wife of Charles Hole, a minister and member of Carmel Monthly Meeting, in the fifty-eighth year of her age. During her last sickness, which was severe, she was remarkably favored with calmness and resignation, remaining sensible to the last." Charles Hole died June 3d, 1854, and both were buried at Carmel Meeting House, Columbiana County, Ohio. To Charles and Esther Hole were born nine children.

- (1) Thomas Hole, born Jan. 2, 1812; died Oct. 30, 1869.
- (2) Rebecca Hole, born Nov. 13, 1813; died Nov. 29, 1889.
- (3) Catharine Hole, born Jan. 25, 1816; died July 31, 1894.
- (4) Mary Ann Hole, born July 3, 1818; died Jan. 18, 1883.
- (5) Benjamin Hole, born Oct. 25, 1820; died Feb. 3, 1903.
- (6) Joseph Hole, born July 26, 1823; died April 27, 1887.
- (7) Robert Hole, born Nov. 4, 1825; died Feb. 27, 1889.
- (8) Jacob Hole, born July 18, 1828, Salem, Ohio.
- (9) Hannah Hole, born April 10, 1832; died Apr. 10, 1887.

(1) Thomas Hole, born Jan. 2, 1812, died Oct. 30, 1869, married Abigail F. Moore, born March 6, 1821, died Sept. 15, 1864. Married Oct. 7, 1841.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND ABIGAIL HOLE.

Charles Virgil Hole, born Aug. 27, 1845, died Aug. 28, 1858.
George Alpine Hole, born Aug. 27, 1847.
Mary Hole, born Dec. 10, 1848, Died Nov. 22, 1854.
Anna M. Hole, born Jan. 6, 1862.
Thomas Harvey Hole, born June 22, 1863.
M. E. Farr, married Anna M. Hole, July 4, 1876.

CHILDREN OF M. E. AND ANNA FARR.

Mary Annetta Farr, born Jan. 28, 1878.
Vergil H. Farr, born July 31, 1879.
Robert L. Farr, born Nov. 25, 1881.
Florence Farr, born Feb. 15, 1885.
Harold T. Farr, born Sept. 13, 1888.
Raymond Farr, born May 12, 1891, died Oct. 24, 1891.
Clarence L. Farr, born Aug. 13, 1896.

Donald Farr, born March 22, 1899.

Thomas Harvey Hole, Sarah Robinson, married March 17, 1886.

CHILDREN OF HARVEY AND SARAH HOLE.

George Willis Hole, born May 5, 1887.

Ethel Hole, born Feb. 25, 1889.

Eva Tamar Hole, born Jan. 7, 1892.

Esther Hole, born June 25, 1894.

Louis Marcus Hole, born Sept. 21, 1896.

Bertha Anna Hole, born Dec. 6, 1898.

Robert Vergil Hole, born Jan. 22, 1901.

(2) Rebecca Hole, born Nov. 13, 1813, died Nov. 29, 1889, married Israel Heald (born Jan. 11, 1897, died Jan. 20, 1888), had issue seven children.

(A) (1) Ezra Heald, born Aug. 24, 1843, married Delita M. Crespian, Aug. 30, 1877, and has Ida R., born Aug. 24, 1878, and Walter E., Nov. 8, 1882.

(B) Lydia A. Heald, born Feb. 2, 1845, died Oct. 8, 1859.

(C) Mary Ann Heald, born Sept. 12, 1849, married Samuel Embree, born Sept. 13, 1842, and had issue nine children.

(1) Esther Rebecca, born July 9, 1869.

(2) Myra Hannah, born Feb. 9, 1871.

(3) Cynthia Heald, born Dec. 19, 1872.

(4) Caroline E., July 13, 1875, married Arthur H. Mott, May 21, 1900, and had issue Ervin Lester Mott, born Nov. 3, 1902.

(5) Isabella Embree, born Sept. 17, 1877.

(6) Elizabeth T., born Feb. 7, 1800, died Aug. 5, 1881.

(7) Edna Lydia, born March 21, 1882.

(8) Mary Irene, born June 14, 1884.

(9) Warren Jesse, born Sept. 29, 1887.

(D) Lindley Heald, born March 25, 1848, married Nancy L. Fritchman, Dec. 6, 1871, and has issue three children.

(1) Edith L., born Oct. 30, 1872, married Louis W. Emmons, May 6, 1903.

(2) Margaret A., born July 20, 1874.

(3) Lydia A., May 7, 1883, married Roy R. Sheets, Dec. 23, 1903.

(E) Esther Heald, born March 13, 1850; died Sept. 21, 1852.

(F) Cynthia L., born March 3, 1852; died May 19, 1876.

(G) Charles, born April 25, 1854; died April 2, 1855.

(3) Catherine Hole, born Jan. 25, 1816; died July 31, 1894. Married Nathan Engle, (born June 13, 1814; died Nov. 14, 1891) in Jan., 1840, and had issue seven children.

(A) Lemuel Engle, married Nancy Waller, and had issue,

(1) Lillian C., married Charles Leicht, deceased.

(2) Harvey R., married Visa Povle, died leaving issue Roy L. and May.

(3) Minnie H., married Edward Matheny, has issue Earl L.

(B) Esther, married James Crum, is deceased, leaving issue Arthur J., Edgar and Irwin J. Crum.

(C) Robert, married Sarah McQueety, and had issue, Charles, Mary and Queeta.

(D) Charles, married Sarah Cooper and died 1894, leaving issue, Robert, Ernest (married a Povle), and Mabel, who married Adeline Davis, and has Herbert.

(E) Mary Elma, married John Crosand, and has Linton, Albert and Clarence.

(F) Eliza A., married Isaac Lindley, and has,

(1) Adelbert,

(2) Virgil.

(3) Esther.

(4) Albert, married Ella Newsom, and has Ralph, Chester and Nettie.

(G) Albert N. Engle.

MARY ANN HOLE, born July 3, 1818; died at Carthage, Ind., Jan. 18, 1883. Married at Carmel Meeting House, Columbiana Co., Ohio, on Dec. 20, 1844, to Aaron Huestis. Aaron Huestis; died in Nebraska.

CHILDREN OF AARON AND MARY ANN HUESTIS.

(1st) Isadora, died at Carthage Ind.

(2nd) Samantha, died at Bridgeport, Ind., Dec. 2, 1893.

(3rd) Moses Henry, living at Cortland Neb., in 1899, has two sons.

(4th) Emmor Benjamin, died at Bridgeport, Ind., July 3, 1872.

(5th) Charles H., pastor of Congregational Church at Exeter, Neb., in 1897. Has two children.

(5) Benjamin Hole, born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Oct. 25, 1820; died at Fairland, Shelby Co., Ind., Feb. 3, 1903. Married in Jack-

son Co., Ind., June 17, 1857, to Isabel Wilson, who was born in Washington Co., Ind., Aug. 23, 1837.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND ISABEL W. HOLE.

(1) Myra Hanna, born in Jennings Co., Ind., Oct. 9, 1860, married at Bridgeport, Marion Co., Ind., Sept. 28, 1881, to Robert McBeth, who was born at Fraserburgh, Scotland, Oct. 24, 1851. Robert McBeth died at Fairland, Shelby Co., Ind., June 10, 1902.

(2) Charles Wilson, born in Jennings County, Indiana, Jan. 4, 1865, died at Bridgeport Marion Co., Ind., July 18, 1865.

(3) *Allen David, born at Bridgeport, Marion Co., Ind., Aug. 6, 1866.

(4) Wilson Joseph, born at Bridgeport, Marion Co., Ind., April 23, 1868, married at Bridgeport, Marion Co., Ind., July 10, 1894, to Alfaretta Hoffman, who was born at Bridgeport, Marion Co., Ind., Dec. 23, 1873.

(5) Rebecca Mary, born at Bridgeport, Marion Co., Ind., Feb. 2, 1870; died Oct. 12, 1870.

CHILDREN OF WILSON JOSEPH AND ALFARETTA HOFFMAN HOLE.

1. Wymond W., born at Maryville, Tenn., July 2, 1895.

2. Maurice K., born in Marion Co., Ind., Nov. 9, 1896; died July 19, 1897.

3. Christine, born in Marion Co., Ind., June 6, 1898.

4. Russell C. born in Marion Co., Ind., April 3, 1900.

*Prof. Allen D. Hole of Earlham College, Indiana, (see portrait) after some work in common schools, taught in high schools as follows: Friendswood Academy, Wisconsin, 1885-1887; Maryville Normal and Preparatory School Maryville, Tennessee, 1894-95; Union High School, Westfield Ind., 1898; Sand Creek Seminary, Azalia, Indiana, 1898-1900. Received his degree of Bachelor of Science from Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., in 1897. Received degree of Master of Arts from the same college, in 1901. Since 1900 he has been a member of the Faculty of Earlham College, being at the present time Secretary of the Faculty and Professor of Geology. For the past four summers, 1901-'02 and '03 he has been enrolled in the graduate school of the University of Chicago for work in Geology. In pursuance of this work he spent the summer of 1903 in the Bighorn Mountains of Northern Wyoming.

Lennuel Hole
Grandson of Robert Hanna (1753-1837)
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Prof. Allen D. Hole
Great Grandson of Robert Hanna (1753-1837)
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5. Carroll Hoffman, born in Bartholomew, County Indiana, Nov. 7, 1901.

(6) Joseph Hole, son of Charles Hole and Esther Hanna Hole, born July 26, 1823; died April 27, 1887, married Nov. 26, 1846, Esther M. Pyle, daughter of Benjamin Pyle and Elizabeth Wright Pyle, born Nov. 29, 1823; died Dec. 21, 1828. Their children were:

1. Henrie Pyle Hole, born May 10, 1849; died, June 21, 1902.
2. Evelyn, born Jan. 6, 1852.
3. Elizabeth C., born Dec. 12, 1854.
4. Charles Fremont, born Aug. 4, 1856.
5. Linda Hannah, born Jan. 2, 1861.
6. Ella Mary, born Apr. 10, 1863.
- 7 and 8. Two children died in infancy.

(1st) Henrie P. Hole, married (first) Emma L. Appling, Oct. 30, 1880.

Emma L. Hole, died June 18, 1891. Their children are:

Albert George, born Nov. 5, 1881.

Frank Rufus, born Dec. 11, 1883.

Myrtle Luella, born May 15, 1886.

Fredrick Harrison, born Sept. 24, 1888.

Henrie P. Hole, married (second) Estelle R. Child, June 5, 1894.

(3) Elizabeth Hole, unmarried.

(2) Evelyn Hole, married Emmig C. Malmsbury, Feb. 22, 1873. Their children;

Frank B., born Jan. 21, 1874.

Ida H., born May, 22, 1876.

Clyde H., born June 19, 1878.

Frank B., married Mamie Hairston, April 25, 1900, and had issue, one child, Gladys, born June 7, 1901.

Clyde H., married Mary A. Lindsey, Nov. 7, 1902.

(4) Charles F. Hole, married Sarah Ryan, Sept. 15, 1896. Their children are:

Ruth, born Dec. 30, 1897.

Esther E., born June 23, 1899.

(5) Linnie H., married George M. Swarthout, Nov. 2, 1887. Children are:

Ella Harriet, born July 10, 1888.

Grace Evelyn, born June 14, 1861.

(6) Ella M., married Landon M. Kibler, May 15, 1902. One child:

Kirk Matson, born July 2, 1903.

(7) Robert Hole, born Nov. 4, 1825; married Caroline Morlan, daughter of Mordecai and Eliza Morlan*, Dec. 30, 1852, and resided in Salem, Ohio, from that time until his death, which occurred Feb. 27, 1899. He was a prominent and useful citizen of Salem, serving on the School Board for 15 years and for 12 years of that time was the president. Though born a Friend, or Quaker, he identified himself with the Methodist Church and was for many years a trustee of the Salem M. E. Church. In politics, Robert Hole was, in early life, a Whig, but joined the Republican party at its formation. He joined the Masonic order and was one of the charter members of Salem Commandery No. 42, K. T. To Robert and Caroline Hole, were born eight children:

- (1) Esther Hannah, born June 14, 1854; died Jan. 24, 1877.
- (2) Walter M. born May 17, 1857; Salem, Ohio.
- (3) Warren Watson, born Nov. 9, 1858; Salem, Ohio.
- (4) Charles Dean, born May 23, 1860; Salem, Ohio.
- (5) Marion Lenhart, born Sept. 9, 1864; Salem, Ohio.
- (6) Willis Robert } twins { born Sept. 15, 1866; Lisbon, Ohio.
- (7) Louis Jacob } twins { born Sept. 15, 1866; Del Norte, Col.
- (8) Vesta Gertrude, born Nov. 9, 1871; died Aug. 10, 1873.

(2) Walter M. Hole, married Susie Earle (born June 1, 1860) and has issue. 1. Esther Gertrude, born Oct. 14, 1886 and 2. Henry Earle, born Nov. 18, 1891.

- (3) Warren Watson Hole, married July 10, 1884, Martha E.

*Mordecai Morlan, son of Stephen Morlan and Mary, his wife, was born May 14, 1793; married May 31, 1821, to Eliza Ann Dean, (daughter of Jonathan R. and Hannah Dean), who was born Jan. 26, 1800. Mordecai and wife had eleven children of whom Caroline who married Robert Hole, was the sixth, and Amelia, who married Jacob Hole, was the tenth. Albert M. the youngest child was born Oct. 10, 1850, when his mother was 50 years old, and the event was considered "well nigh miraculous" by the *wise women* of that day.

Martha Whittlesey Hole
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liza Whittlesey, born Oct. 20, 1857,* and had issue,

- (1) Frederick Louis, born April 30, 1887
- (2) Robert Whittlesey, born April 15 1889, died Aug. 14, 1890.
- (3) Leonard Schilling, born Nov. 29, 1893.
- (4) Edith, born Aug. 12, 1895.
- (4) Charles Dean Hole, married June 14, 1890, Nellie Burwell,

*The Whittlesey family are of the family of William Whittlesey, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, elected October 23, 1360; confirmed by the Pope July 31, 1361; consecrated 48th Bishop of Rochester, February 1361; transferred to Worcester and consecrated Bishop of Worcester; appointed 57th Archbishop of Canterbury by King Edward III, crowned metropolitan and primate of all England, who stood next to the Pope in Romish hierarchy. Archbishop Whittlesey died at Lambeth Palace, Jan. 3, 1374. 1. John Whittlesey, born July 4, 1623, in Cambridgeshire, England, [son of John, born 1593], came to America in 1635; married Ruth Dudley, and died April 15, 1704, had issue 12 children, of whom the 12th, 2. Rev. Samuel Whittlesey, born 1686, married July 1, 1712, Sarah Chauncey, born 1683 who died Oct. 23, 1767, died April 15, 1752. [Sarah Chauncey was the granddaughter of Rev. Charles Chauncey, of Yarmly, England, born 1592, came to Mass. in Dec. 1637, was the second president of Harvard College, died Feb. 19, 1582; married Catharine Eyre, born 1601, died 1667, daughter of Robert Eyre of Sorum, born 1569; married Annie, daughter of Rev. John Still Bishop, of Bath and Wells 1592, who married in 1593, Lady Jane Horner, born 1561, daughter of Sir John Horner, Knight, and Lady Anna Speke, daughter of Sir George Speke, Knight.] Samuel and Sarah Whittlesey 2. had issue, with others, 3. Elisha Whittlesey, born Oct. 19, 1721, died Feb. 25, 1808; married April 8, 1754, Susannah Hall, had issue, with others, 4. Elisha, born Jan. 1, 1755; died Sept. 16, 1782; married Sept. 8, 1777, Sarah Jones, and had issue, with others, 5. John Hall Whittlesey, born June 1, 1778, married Aug. 4, 1804, Charity Brush, and had issue. 6. John B. Whittlesey, born Aug. 15, 1805, married Emeline Mix; died in 1900, aged 94 years, had issue, 7. Charles Chauncey, born April 7, 1832; married June 1856, Sarah A. Shilling, [born April 4, 1838] died Oct. 1865, had issue, 8. Martha Eliza Whittlesey, born Oct. 20, 1857, married July 10, 1884 to Warren Watson Hole, as above. See portrait of Martha Whittlesey Hole, .

and has issue,

- (1) Caroline M., born May 29, 1891.
- (2) Elsie Dean, born Aug. 21, 1892.
- (3) Lawrence Robert, born Feb. 11, 1894.
- (4) Katharine E., born April 14 1900.
- (5) Margery, born Aug. 4, 1901, died in infancy.

(5) Marion Lenhart Hole, married June 22, 1888, Emma Fawcett.

(6) Willis Robert Hole, married May 7, 1891, Elma Gilbert, and has

- (1) Louis G., born July 6, 1892.
- (2) Robert J., born April 16, 1894.
- (3) Earnest M., born March 28, 1896.

(7) Rev. Louis Jacob Hole, Sept. 15, 1866, married July 5, 1893. Cora S. Burford, is at present pastor of the M. E. Church at Del Norte, Colorado. Had issue,

- (1) Dorothy Hole, born Jan. 1895, died Nov. 1897.
- (2) Francis Hole, born Sept. 30, 1897.
- (3) Hilda Hole, born Nov. 27, 1899.

Rev. Louis J. Hole was educated at the Salem Public Schools, and at Mt. Union College. He is the artist of the family and for some years worked along art lines, being with an Engraving Co. of Philadelphia and in the drawing dept. of the Mullin's Sheet Metal Statuary works of Salem, O. He felt called to the ministry and was licensed and afterward ordained as a minister of the M. E. Church. His first charge was at Melbourne, Florida, where he continued to exhibit his love of art by making sketches of the tropical scenery of that region, which were published in a small but beautiful volume in 1895.

Robert Hole
Grandson of Robert Hanna (1753-1837)
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Since leaving Florida his pastorates have all been in Colorado, where he finds the climate favorable to his health, which was affected by asthma when he resided in lower altitudes. He has been stationed successively at Wray, Del Norte and Pagosa Springs, and is now preaching at Basalt. As a pastor he has always been beloved by his people and his labors have been crowned with abundant success, to which his ability to "talk with chalk" has contributed in no small degree.

HON. WARREN WATSON HOLE was born in Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, November 9, 1858. He graduated from the Salem High School in June, 1879. He entered Mount Union College, and by taking extra studies, completed the course, and graduated on July 25, 1878. He was the class poet and wrote the song which was sung by the class on commencement day. He studied law in the office of Kennett and Ambler at Salem, Ohio, teaching school in the winter; and also during his study of the law, from August, 1881, until March, 1882, acted as assistant Business Manager of the "Chautauquan" at Meadville, Pennsylvania.

He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1882, taking first rank in a class of forty-two. He enjoyed a large practice in the courts of his own state, and was counsel in a number of important cases, argued before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

In April, 1884, he became Solicitor of the incorporated village of Salem and served for four years. He had charge of the legal steps, by which the village was raised to the class of a city and afterward served for four years. He was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Ninth Judicial District of Ohio, in November, 1899, for a term beginning November 1, 1900.

In February, 1900, Judge P. N. Smith resigned, and Governor Nash appointed Judge Hole to fill out the unexpired term. He has presided at the trial of many important cases in various counties of the district, and his decisions have generally been affirmed by the higher courts.

Judge Hole has always taken interest in the religious, educational, social and political life of the community. He is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a number of years was President of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Salem Public Library and was a member of the Board of Examiners of the Salem public schools for fifteen years, resigning when taking his place on the bench.

For many years he has been a member of the Masonic Order and at present is affiliated with Perry Lodge, number 185, Salem Chapter number 94, Salem Commandery, number 42, and Omega Council of Salem, Ohio. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is considered a most excellent toastmaster and after-dinner talker. Judge Hole has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the Republican party, in the city, county and state, and from the time he left college to his elevation to the bench, his voice has been heard in every campaign. Judge Hole is six feet, two inches in height, and weighs two hundred and twenty pounds. He is an enthusiastic hunter, and in college and since has taken great interest in athletics, and as a pedestrian has few equals. On July 10, 1884, he was married to Martha E. Whittlesey. Four children have been born to them, of whom three are still living. (See family record .)

Chas. Morlan Hole, M. D.

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(8) Jacob Hole, born July 18, 1828, is the last surviving child of Charles Hole and Esther Hanna. He married, Oct. 24, 1867, Amelia Morlan, daughter of Mordecai and Elizabeth (Dean) Morlan, a sister to Caroline, wife of Robert Hole, his brother. Jacob Hole has been for many years a merchant and furniture dealer in Salem, Ohio, where he now resides. Jacob and Amelia Hole have issue,

(1) Dr. Charles M. Hole (see portrait and sketch), born Aug. 11, 1868, married Carrie McArtor; physician, Cleveland, Ohio.

(2) Edgar T. Hole (see portrait and sketch), born Nov. 28, 1869, married Adalaide M. Weider, April 14, 1897, and had issue,

(1) Margaret, died in infancy..

(2) Leona M., born Jan. 17, 1902. Edgar T. Hole with his wife and daughter Leona M. are in Africa, as missionaries of the Friends' Church and stationed at Kisumu, British East Africa.

(3) Wilmer Dean, born April 1, 1872, married Susie Lavinia Jones, June 29, 1901, and resides in California.

(4) Virginia L., born Sept. 13, 1873, married Dr. Elisha Blackburn, and in May, 1903, went with him to British East Africa, where they are sent by the Friends' Church, as missionaries.

(5) Esther Eliza, born Jan. 26, 1875, married Addison Fritchman, Aug. 4, 1897, and died May 13, 1902, leaving issue,

(1) Eleanor Fritchman, born June 28, 1898.

(2) Stephen Fritchman, born May 12, 1902.

(6) J. Leroy Hole, born July 14, 1876.

(7) Harry R. Hole, born Aug. 20, 1881; married Sept., 1904.

(9) "Aunt Hannah," ninth child of Charles and Esther Hole, never married. She lived for others and was beloved by her brothers' and sisters' families and by all who knew her. She died on the fifty-fifth anniversary of her birth, April 10, 1887, while on a visit to her brother, in Jennings County, Indiana.

Charles Morlan Hole was born at Salem, Ohio, August 11, 1868. He attended the public schools of his native city, and afterwards entered the employ of the Buckeye Engine Company, of Salem, and became an expert mechanical engineer, and for several years supervised the erection and installation of the engines manufactured by this famous company.

He then entered the medical department of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1898. By securing the highest ranks at a competitive examination, he won the appointment as resident physician of the Cleveland City Hospital, and served as such until January 1, 1900, when he went into general practice at No. 300 Cedar avenue, Cleveland, where he still resides.

He was married to Miss Carrie McArtor, of Salem, in November, 1900, and finds in her a real helpmate in his profession. He has been honored by the authorities of the Forest City by appointment to the offices of District Physician and Medical Inspector of the city, and is also acting as Medical Inspector of the Ohio State Board of Health.

He is a member of the clinical staff of Lakeside Hospital Dispensary, and is the Medical Examiner of the Western and Southern Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

He is over six feet in stature and tips the beam at more than two hundred pounds, and the brief vacations which he allows himself are generally spent in tramping over the hills of Columbiana County in company with his double cousin Judge Hole, at which times they drink copious draughts from the spring where their great grandfather Robert Hanna, built his first log-cabin one hundred years ago, and test their marksmanship with the rifle, which is their invariable companion. But which of these gentlemen is entitled to be called champion, either as pedestrian or marksman, the author of this book is unable to state. As each one fiercely claims that title after each annual outing, it would require a bolder and a larger man to safely decide the question. By way of post-scriptural advice, however, he would suggest that if these two contestants will journey to the wilds of Jennings County, Indiana, and follow for a single day in the footsteps of that

Rev. Edgar T. Hole
Kisumu, British East Africa
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peerless master of woodcraft, Charles Fremont Hole, of Butlerville, they will return to the Buckeye State thoroughly silenced and subdued.

Edgar T. Hole was born at Salem, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1869. After completing the grammar and high school courses, he spent several years in the study of architecture and draughting. While living in Cleveland in 1893, he gave up this work, temporarily, on account of his eyes, and took a business position which he held until 1902, when with two other young men he was sent by a board of the Society of Friends to prospect and establish a missionary station in Africa. Here his wife and child, with other missionaries, joined him a year later. He was married to Adalaide Weider, of Cleveland, in 1897. They have one daughter, Leona May, born Jan. 17, 1902.

During his residence of more than two years in Cleveland, he was active in business and church work. In his church he held the office of elder, overseer and treasurer; he was a Sabbath school teacher, C. E. president, trustee of the Friends' Bible Institute, and gave much time and energy to local mission work. He is at present superintendent and treasurer of the Friends' Africa Industrial Missions at Kaimosi, Tiriki, British East Africa. (This is in the Kaviroudo Country, about 20 miles from Kisumu, the principal port on Lake Victoria Nyanza; about 8 miles north of the equator and at an elevation of about 5300 feet above sea level.)

DESCENDANTS OF CATHARINE HANNA HOLE, EIGHTH CHILD OF ROBERT AND CATHARINE HOLE.

John Hole, born in Loudoun County, Va., Jan. 7, 1785, removed to Ohio in 1816. Raised in Bedford County, Va., in the southern part of that state, he was familiar with the southern country and was employed, during the war of 1812, by the U. S. government, in hauling

supplies from North and South Carolina to Baltimore and Philadelphia. After completing his contract as "wagoner" for the government he returned to Bedford County, Va., and while working on his father's farm taught "singing school." This is the first instance known of any musical ability in the Hole family. In 1817, at Carmel (Clarkson, O.), he became engaged to Catharine Hanna, and as a specimen of the *modus operandi* of the Society of Friends at that period, the following extracts from the records of Carmel meeting will be valuable: "Agreeably to the instructions of the quarterly meeting, the monthly meeting was opened at Carmel the 20th of the 12th month, 1817. At this meeting, John Hole and Catharine Hanna appear here with parents' consent and express their intentions of marriage with each other. Edith Marsh and Deborah Vale are appointed to inquire into the young woman's clearness of the like engagement with others and report to next meeting."

"17th of 1st month, 1818—The Friends appointed to enquire into Catharine Hanna's clearness with respect to marriage engagement report they find nothing to obstruct. They are left at liberty to accomplish the same agreeably to good order. Edith Marsh and Deborah Vale are appointed to attend and see that moderation be observed and report to next meeting."

"Twenty-first of 2nd month, 1818." The friends appointed to attend the marriage of John Hole and Catharine Hanna, report they thought it orderly accomplished and moderation observed. The certificate reads as follows: "Whereas John Hole of Middleton Township, Columbiana County and State of Ohio, son of Jacob Hole of the same County and Mary his wife; and Catharine Hanna, daughter of Robert Hanna and Catharine his wife, of Middleton Township, Columbiana County, Ohio, having declared their intentions of marriage with each

John Hole
From the Painting by Robert Hanna, Owned by Chas. E. Rice
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other before a Monthly Meeting of the religious Society of Friends held at Carmel according to the good order used among them, and having consent of parents, their said proposal of marriage was allowed by said meeting. Now these are to certify whom it may concern that for the full accomplishment of their said intentions this twenty-second day of the first month in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, they, the said John Hole and Catharine Hanna, appeared in a publick meeting of the said people held at Carmel, and the said John Hole taking the said Catharine Hanna by the hand did openly declare that he took her, the said Catharine Hanna, to be his wife, promising with divine assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until death should separate them, and then in the same assembly the said Catharine Hanna, did in like manner declare that she took him, the said John Hole to be her husband, promising with divine assistance to be unto him a loving wife until death should separate them. And moreover they, the said John Hole and Catharine Hanna (she according to the custom of marriage assuming the name of her husband) did as a further confirmation thereof, then and there to these presents set their hands.

JOHN HOLE,
CATHARINE HOLE.

And we whose names are hereunto subscribed being present at the solemnization of the said marriage and subscription, have as witnesses thereto set our hands the day and year above written."

Willin Underwood
Sarah Underwood
Rebecca Underwood
Rachel Risher, Jr.
Susannah Heacock
Sarah Heacock
Elizabeth West

Robert Hanna
Catharine Hanna
Nathan Hole
Mary Morlan
Sophia Hole
Nathan Hole, Jr.
Jonah Hole

Eli Vale
 Wm. Fisher
 Charles Hambleton
 William Griffith
 Willin Underwood, Jr.
 Ephraim Oliphant
 Jane McMillen
 Thomas Green
 Elie Edmundson
 Jason Tulloss
 Jonathan Marsh
 Elizabeth Hole
 Elizabeth Dillon

Thomas Hanna
 Anne Hanna
 Joshua Hanna
 Benj'n Hambleton
 Mahlon Hole
 Benj'n Hanna
 Jane Leech
 William Leech
 Deborah Vale
 James Marsh
 Edith Marsh
 John Vale

“Recorded in Carmel’s records for Marriage certificates; Page 5.”

John and Catharine Hole began housekeeping on “Muddy Fork,” in the eastern part of Carroll County, and at this home and one adjoining, where they soon after settled, were born to them eight children. John Hole was a man of great business ability and had the care and settlement of many estates. He was for several terms one of Carroll County’s Commissioners and associated with the Hon. Ephraim R. Eckley, who still survives at the age of 93 years. His death occurred quite suddenly, in his 84th year, soon after he had walked from his home to Minerva and back, a distance of ten miles. Catharine Hole survived her husband for many years. She was an Elder in Augusta Friends’ Meeting for more than 50 years. For the last seven years of her life she was partially paralyzed. She died May 3, 1881, aged 87 years, and was the last of her generation of the Hanna family. Both John and Catharine Hole were buried at the Augusta Friends’ Meeting House, where are interred some forty members of the Hole and Hanna families.

Catharine Hanna Hole, Aged 87 Years
From a Painting Owned by Dr. Chas. E. Rice
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THE CHILDREN OF JOHN AND CATHARINE HOLE.

- (1) Lemuel Hole, born Oct. 27, 1818, died Jan. 20, 1865.
- (2) Elias Hole, born May 4, 1820, died Oct. 22, 1873.
- (3) Esther Hole, born May 7, 1822, died Aug. 18, 1890.
- (4) Anna Hole, born June 15, 1824, died Nov. 2, 1850.
- (5) Caleb Hole, born March 6, 1827; Damascus, Ohio.
- (6) Robert H. Hole, born June 16, 1829, died Dec. 5, 1866.
- [7] Mary Hole, born April 2, 1833, died July 9, 1859.
- [8] Rachel Hole, born Aug. 16, 1837; Alliance, Ohio.

(1) LEMUEL HOLE was married to Unity C. Stanley, Apr. 30, 1840. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Stanley, born Jan. 27, 1820, died Aug. 29, 1885. Lemuel Hole was a most honorable, honest and upright man: a man of great business ability and of a good mind. He was associated with the leaders and organizers of the Republican party and corresponded with such men as Joshua R. Giddings, Benjamin F. Wade and S. P. Chase. He died at the early age of forty-seven years, Jan. 20, 1865, having amassed what at that day was considered a handsome fortune. Lemuel and Unity Hole were both buried at the Augusta Friends' meeting house.

CHILDREN OF LEMUEL AND UNITY HOLE.

- [1] Benjamin Stanley, born Apr. 12, 1841, resides in Alliance, Ohio.
- [2] Gulaelma, born Nov. 26, 1842, died June 18, 1856.
- [3] Leonard Hanna, born June 23, 1844; 59 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.
- [4] Catharine Elizabeth, born Oct. 5, 1846; Damascus, Ohio.
- [5] Eliza Ann, born Dec. 27, 1848; Lawrence, Kansas.
- [6] John Franklin, born Mar. 19, 1852, died Dec. 17, 1856.
- [7] Jacob Thomas, born Mar. 18, 1854, died in Kansas, 1896.
- [8] Charles Stanley, born Aug. 11, 1856; living in Texas.
- [9] Esther Elma, born July 31, 1858; Millersburg, Ohio.
- [10] Lemuel Penrose, born Nov. 5, 1860; died 1904 at Spokane, Washington.

[1] Benjamin Stanley Hole, married, March 10, 1868, Mary

Marshall, and had issue,

[A] Rosella C. Hole, born Dec. 17, 1868, married Oct. 10, 1889, Clifton Cunningham [born Feb. 19, 1867], resides at Sebring, O., and has Owen L., born Jan. 29, 1891, and Paul C., born May 29, 1892.

[B] Lavina U., born Jan. 1, 1870; married Dec. 25, 1894, James Wooster Ogle* and has issue,

[1] Marshall Rodney Ogle, born Oct. 3, 1895.

[2] Mary Ruth Ogle, born Sept. 17, 1897.

[3] Carl Henry Ogle, born Jan. 5, 1900.

[C] Linneus M., born June 1, 1871, married Anna L. Roach, born March 27, 1874, and has issue,

[1] Franklin H. Hole, born June 10, 1893.

[2] Arthur J Hole, born April 7, 1900.

[D] Lemuel G. Hole, born April 7, 1881, married Mary E. Betts [born Sept. 16, 1879], Oct. 27, 1900.

Benjamin Stanley Hole married [2d] Mrs. Eliza J. Abell, of Kilgore, Ohio, and now resides on Rice street, Alliance.

(3) Leonard Hanna Hole married Sarah Belle Moffatt, of Cadiz, Ohio, July-13, 1870 [daughter of John N. Moffatt and Margaret Jane Ramsey, daughter of John L. Ramsey and Sarah Ann Slaytor], and had issue,

(1) Jay Wilberforce, born April 13, 1871; died at Las Cruces, N. Mexico, Feb. 2, 1892.

(2) Lemuel Homer, born Dec. 4, 1874.

(3) Charles Benjamin, born Feb. 22, 1878.

(4) Ralph John, born June 26, 1884.

Charles Benjamin Hole, married June 20, 1901, Nina May Howlett, daughter of T. A. and Adelia A. Howlett, of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

*James Wooster Ogle is a great-grand-nephew of Caesar Rodney, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; and a cousin to the Caesar A. Rodney who was Attorney General of the United States. On the maternal side, James W. Ogle is a great-grand-nephew of General Wooster of Revolutionary fame. He was born April 19, 1852, and resides at 418 Kirtland Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Home of Catharine Hanna Hole
Here Robert Hanna, Sr. Died in 1837
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Of this family Leonard Hanna Hole and his wife, Belle Moffatt, were students at Mt. Union College. Leonard H. graduated in the class of 1868. Lemuel Homer graduated in the class of 1895 from the University of Michigan, Law Department. Charles Benjamin Hole graduated in Law Department, University of Michigan, 1899, and his wife, Nina May Howlett, in the University of Michigan, Literary Department, 1901.

LEONARD HANNA HOLE was born in Augusta, Ohio, June 23, 1844.

From the first of 1864 to the close of the Civil War he was actively engaged for the Government, in the Freedman Department and Secret Service, in Virginia and North Carolina.

He entered Mount Union College in 1865; graduated from that institution in 1868, and from the Law Department, University of Iowa, in 1870.

In 1870 he married Miss Belle Moffatt, of Scio, Harrison County, Ohio.

Leonard H. Hole practiced law in Oskaloosa, Iowa, for many years. He served in the School Board, was a member of the Board of Directors and lecturer on business law of Penn College for several years, and member of the City Council.

In the late eighties he took an active part in gaining admission and the division of Dakota Territory, forming North and South Dakota. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of South Dakota, and as chairman of the Schedule Committee wrote the Constitution and assisted in putting the State machinery in motion, and for several years had much to do with the legislation of the new State. As attorney he practiced in the Supreme Courts of Iowa, Kansas, and the two Dakotas: and the U. S. Supreme Court and the Interior Department, at Washington, D. C.

For ten years was president of the North American Loan and Trust Company, Chicago Ill., and now a member of the firm of W. N. Coler and Company, Bankers and Brokers, Members of the New York Stock Exchange. No. 59 Cedar Street, New York.

Member of Friends Church, Campfire Club and Lawyers Club, New York, Union League Club, Chicago and Montclair Club, New Jersey.

(4) Catharine Elizabeth Hole, married, July 14, 1870, George Morton Bashaw (born Oct. 28, 1838, died Feb. 12, 1894) and had issue,

(A) Lemuel Rolla, born May 21, 1871, married Clara Allison Oct. 19, 1895, and has Walter Leonard, born April 1, 1897, and Hazel Catharine, born Dec. 26, 1898.

(B) Ottiwell Wilfred, born May 3, 1873, married Effie Evelyn Stutler, Oct. 23, 1897, and has Lucile Gejevra, born Oct. 19, 1902.

(C) John Herbert, born Aug. 16, 1881, married Aug. 20, 1902, Gertrude May Griffith.

(D) Clyde Leonard Bashaw, born Aug. 2, 1887.

(5) Eliza Anna Hole, married Robert Terrell Crew, of Jefferson County, Ohio (Aug. 12, 1846), married March 4, 1869. Resides in Lawrence, Kansas, and has issue,

(A) Elizabeth Crew, Jan. 16, 1870, married Arthur E. Huddleston, of Douglas County, Kansas (born Nov. 30, 1860), Nov. 17, 1902, has issue a daughter (name not given).

(B) Charles Corwin Crew, born in Iowa, Dec. 17, 1871, married Grace Lena Cross (born June 29, 1876) Jan. 1, 1902.

(C) Mary Catharine Crew, born in Iowa, Oct. 15, 1875, an artist, studied in Italy and in New York City 1900-1903.

(7) Jacob Thomas Hole, married Mary Emma Tope, June 10, 1880. He was a graduate of Mt. Union College, class 1878, and of Penn College, Iowa; practiced law and was an Editor in Washington, Kansas, where he died in 1896. Jacob and Emma Hole had issue,

(1) Lemuel Everett.

(2) Gertrude Elma.

Leonard Hanna Hole
Great Grandson of Robert Hanna (1753-1837)
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- (3) William Warren.
- (4) Leonard Lamar.
- (5) Clarence Frederick.
- (6) Walter Tope.
- (7) Esther Grace.
- (8) A younger daughter, name not given.

(8) Charles Stanley Hole, married Hannah W. Young (born Jan. 16, 1860) on April 14th, 1887, and has issue,

- (1) Edward Lemuel, born March 5, 1881.*
- (2) Carl Clifford, born July 3, 1884.
- (3) Elizabeth, born Oct. 17, 1889, died Dec. 22, 1902.
- (4) Esther, born Oct. 20, 1894.
- (5) William T., born May 31, 1896.

(9) Esther Elma Hole, married Hon. John Anderson McDowell (born Sept. 25, 1853), Aug. 21, 1879. Resides at Millersburg, Ohio. Esther Elma Hole attended Mt. Union College, and was a member of the class of 1880. Her husband, born in Holmes Co., Ohio, was educated at Lebanon Normal University and Mt. Union College (class 1887), was Superintendent of the Millersburg schools for 17 years, County Examiner 7 years, instructor in Wooster University and various summer schools and institutes. Was elected to 55th Congress as a Democrat, receiving 26,109 votes, against 21,169 for Addison S. McClure, Republican; was re-elected to the 56th Congress. Since the expiration of his second term he has taught in Wooster University. To Mr. and Mrs. McDowell have been born twelve children:

- (1) James Garfield, born July 4, 1881; died Dec. 23, 1882.
- (2) Waldo Emerson, born Dec. 1, 1882.
- (3) Clyde Stanley, born Oct. 28, 1884.
- (4) Edith Bell, born Jan. 23, 1887.

*Edward Lemuel Hole enlisted in the Regular Army, Company G, 18th Infantry and served three years as a private; over two years of the time in the Phillipine Islands.

- (5) Homer Hole, born Aug. 20, 1889.
- (6) Mabel Margaret, Aug. 4, 1891.
- (7) Percy Hanna, July 8, 1893.
- (8) Frances Willard, Oct. 21, 1895.
- (9) John Anderson, July 3, 1897.
- (10) Wilbur Hutchinson, } Twins { born Nov. 21, 1898; died
Dec. 12, 1898.
- (11) Wayne Allison, } { born Nov. 21, 1898.
- (12) Esther Aimee, born Feb. 4, 1901, died Aug. 9, 1902.

(10) Lemuel Penrose Hole, married Sallie Cooper and died in Spokane, Washington, in 1904.

(2) ELIAS HOLE, born Oct. 27, 1818, married Mary Ann Yeager, May, 1854. He died Oct. 22, 1873. She died in April, 1898, aged 80 years, and is buried in Fairview Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

(3) ESTHER HOLE, born May 7, 1822, married Aug. 28, 1858, James Penrose (born 1803, died 1881), and died, without issue, at Damascus, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1890, was interred at Hope Cemetery, Salem, Ohio.

(4) ANNA HOLE, born June 15, 1824, married Oct. 30, 1843, David Haldeman (Dec. 30, 1820—May 5, 1894), son of David Haldeman, July, 1787—Aug. 27, 1844, son of Abraham and Mary Haldeman, of Chester Co., Pa., and of Ann, his wife, who was daughter of Benjamin and Ann Johnson, born in Chester Co., Pa., Oct. 12, 1783, died March 14, 1878, in her 95th year) and had issue, 2 children. Anna Hole Haldeman died Nov. 2, 1850.

(1) John Leando Haldeman, born March 16, 1847, married Maggie E. Scarlott, Aug. 1, 1888; no issue.

(2) Anna Haldeman, born Oct. 26, 1850, married David Winder, March 11, 1875, died Feb. 7, 1881, leaving issue, 1 daughter, Clara, who married Frederick Mitchell Edgerton, Jan. 18, 1899 and has issue, two children (names not divulged.)

(5) CALEB HOLE, married Sophia Miller Hole and had issue,

- (1) Norman W. Hole, born May 23, 1869.
- (2) Anna Lulu Hole, born June 18, 1873.

(1) Norman W. Hole, married June 10, 1896, Lena Cobbs and has issue,

- (1) Bertha, born March 14, 1897.
- (2) Donald, born May 10, 1898.
- (3) Alfred, born Feb. 1900.

Charles Benjamin Hole,
Great-great-grandson of Robert Hanna, (1753-1837.)
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CALEB HOLE was born near Augusta, Ohio, March 6, 1827, and married Feb. 11, 1868, Sophia (Miller) Hole. He has lived to be the oldest of his parents' eight children; has spent the greater part of his life on his farms in Carroll County, Ohio but removed to Damascus, Ohio, when about sixty years of age. He is known to all the family and to the world at large as a most upright and successful business man; a man who has transacted a vast amount of public business and negotiated important transactions for various companies and corporations. As one of the chief heads of the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends he has held various offices of trust and has brought to a successful termination much of the committee work and handled large amounts of the meeting's trust funds. From these arduous duties he has now, at his own request, been released, with regret on the part of the Yearly Meeting. He was known as the bachelor of the family as he remained at home with his parents, but during his bachelor days he cared for and raised the two sons of his brother Robert, who are now successful business men and farmers and both of them eminently Christian gentlemen; a credit to the uncle who raised them and to the entire family. After the death of his father in 1868 Caleb Hole married Sophia Miller. To them were born a son and a daughter. The son, Dr. Norman W. Hole, was educated at Damascus Academy, Mt. Union College and the Western Reserve Medical College. Graduating with the degree of M. D., in 1898, from the Wooster Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, he afterwards took post-graduate work (Hospital and Clinic) in New York City. Dr. N. W. Hole married Lena Cobbs, and is the father of three children, Donald, Bertha and Alfred, and successfully practices his profession in North Jackson, Ohio.

The daughter, Anna Lula Hole, one of the most intellectual members of the Hole family, died in Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1896, at the early age of 22 years. She was educated at Damascus Academy, Earlham College, Indiana, and graduated in the Classical Course from Mt. Union College, in 1893, being the youngest member of her class. While in college she belonged to the Delta Gama Sorority and was an active worker in the Republican Literary Society. She was engaged as teacher of Modern Languages in Jefferson Institute, Jefferson, Ohio, and afterwards taught in Andover, Ohio, and in Collinwood, Ohio.

(6) ROBERT H. HOLE, born June 16, 1829, married Lydia H. Lipsey, Oct. 27, 1853, died in Logansport, Ind., Dec. 5, 1866. Lydia Hole died May 31, 1889, leaving issue,

(1) Leander H. Hole, born Dec. 6, 1854, married Ida Coulson (Oct. 17, 1857) Jan. 10, 1879. Merchant at Lupton, Michigan, and has issue one son, Erwin J. Hole, born Oct. 14, 1888.

(2) J. Melville Hole, born April 27, 1859, married Lovisa E. Haldeman (June 22, 1861) Dec. 1882, daughter of David and Julia (Eastman) Haldeman. (See David Haldeman, above in (4) Anna Hole.) J. Melville and Lovisa E. Hole have one daughter, Gertrude F. Hole, married to Herman Cattell, and reside in Alliance, Ohio.

(7) MARY HOLE, born April 2 1883, married Henry Tritt. She died July 6, 1850, leaving issue, (1) Edward Tritt and (2) Charles Tritt. Edward Tritt married and resides in Cripple Creek, Colorado; has five children. Charles Tritt died in Alliance, Ohio, without issue.

(8) RACHEL HOLE, eighth child of John Hole and Catharine (Hanna) Hole, married, Dec. 29, 1858, Dr. William Pettit Rice, only son of Charles Hawley Rice and Charity Dean Pettit (see "Pettit Family Genealogy," by Charles E. Rice). They removed to Stearns County, Minnesota, where, being on the frontier, they suffered many hardships and had thrilling experiences with the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. William P. Rice was County Surveyor of Stearns Co., and did government work at Fort Snelling during the Indian outbreaks

Caleb Hole
Grandson of Robert Hanna (1753-1837)
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and Civil War. Returning to Ohio they settled in Mt. Union (now Alliance), where Dr. Rice practiced dentistry until his death, Dec. 9, 1891. He was for several terms mayor of the city, president and clerk of the school board, 18 years a councilman and 22 years a steward and treasurer of the M. E. Church, in which latter position he was succeeded by his oldest son who has been treasurer and steward in the Union Ave., M. E. Church for 18 years. He was a graduate of Duff's College, and a good business man, occupying positions of trust from the time he was seventeen years of age till his death.

Rachel Hole Rice, now residing at 1750 South Union Avenue, Alliance, Ohio, is an active worker in reform movements, having held various offices in the State, County and Local W. C. T. U., Woman's Suffrage Association, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, etc., etc. To W. P. and R. H. Rice were born seven children:

- (1) Ida May Rice, married Joseph A. Wright, Oct. 22, 1896, and resides at 131 Pigeon St., Jackson, Michigan.
- (2) Charles Elmer Rice, 1750 S. Union Ave., Alliance, O.
- (3) William Oscar Rice, died in infancy.
- (4) John Clarence Rice, married Pearl Frances Grubb, Sept. 17, 1896 and has issue,
 - (a) William Elmer Rice.
 - (b) Joseph Clarence Rice.
 - (c) Verda Mae Rice.

All residing on Rice Street, Alliance, Ohio.

Pearl Frances Rice died Oct. 18, 1904.

- (5) Robert Emerson Rice, died in infancy.
- (6) Virginia Alpharetta Rice, married Herman Norville Morton, Dec. 24, 1897 and has issue one son,
 - (a) Charles Theodore Morton, born in Sandusky, Ohio, where his father was Principal of the High School. Prof. Morton is at present Principal of the Urbana, Ohio, High School; address 407 East Church Street, Urbana, Ohio.
- (7) William Herbert Rice married Dec. 25, 1901, Mina Mae Miller. He is a graduate of Mt. Union College, with degree of Mus. B., and has been a student of the Metropolitan College of Music,

N. Y. City, studying under such celebrated musicians and composers as Harry Rowe Shelley, Prof. Albert Ross Parsons, H. Rawlins Baker and William Sherman. His present address is 170 Amity street, Flushing, New York City, where he is engaged in teaching music.

CHARLES ELMER RICE, second child of Rachel Hole (No. 8) and Dr. Wm. Pettit Rice, was graduated from Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, receiving there both his Bacclaureate and Master's degree. Was educated at the Philadelphia Dental College; The Medico-Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia, and the Jefferson Medical College; Is a member of of the Virginia Historical Society and the Ohio Archeological Society. He has published a "History of the Hole Family in England and America;" A History of the Pettit Family and genealogies of of the Families of Douglass, Morton, Grubb and Miller. By request one of his experiences while in England is here given.

From the "Columbus (Ohio) Press."

TWO OHIO BOYS' EXPERIENCE WHILE ON A TRIP TO EUROPE.

Ohio is in the lead, as usual, even when it comes to affairs of royalty, and just now when the eyes of all nations are directed to the coming coronation and every one is anxious to remember some little personal connection with anything of a "royal" nature, Ohio brings forth two modest young men who informally spent the day with King Edward and his son and were photographed with the distinguished party, when visiting the Waterloo battle ground in 1900.

The young men are Dr. Charles E. Rice, of Alliance, and Ira Morton a student at Mt. Union college, who makes his home with Dr. Rice.

Mr. Arthur Rugh, of Columbus, who has just been

Rachel Hole Rice
Grand-daughter of Robert Hanna (1753-1837)
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appointed field secretary of the International Students' Volunteer Movement, after serving a year as state secretary, and who will be sent to China next year in the interest of the movement, was in Alliance last week and visited his friend Dr. Rice, who is well known not only in Ohio but in various parts of the United States. When abroad he carried with him a letter of introduction to Lady Henry Somerset, from Mother Stewart, and was a guest at the home of Lady Somerset.

Dr. Rice is a young bachelor who lives in a twenty-room house at Alliance which is a veritable curiosity shop, so full is it of antique furniture, curios and interesting souvenirs from all over the world. Dr. Rice has been twice abroad and will go over again in the fall.

While at the home of Dr. Rice last week Mr. Rugh was privileged to sleep in what is known as the "president's bed" in which have slept three presidents and other distinguished people, Hayes, Garfield, McKinley, Scuyler Colfax, and the two Shermans. There is another bed called the "bishops' bed" in which six bishops have slept. There is also a chair, among a varied and interesting collection of chairs, which was used by Abraham Lincoln.

For years past Dr. Rice has been accustomed to annually entertain a party of fifty or more of the oldest people of the state, frequently having in the party several centenarians, some 102 and 103 years old. Among his younger guests have been Mother Garfield and Mother McKinley.

Dr. Rice has had so many interesting experiences that he relates his experience with the members of the royal family with but little more than ordinary enthusiasm.

"I doubt if any one was ever more surprised than Mr. Morton and I," said Dr. Rice, in telling of the occurrence, "at being unexpectedly thrown into the company and actual companionship with the Prince of Wales."

and the Duke of York, on the field of Waterloo.

"It was on April 12, 1900. We had employed the official guide in Brussels and had taken the train for Braine L'allaud, when, upon arriving at the station, it was discovered that his royal highness, the Prince of Wales, his son, the Duke of York, and another young man, whose title was not divulged, also wanted the services of the official guide. This guide enjoyed the distinction of being the grandson of the "Old Guide" of Victor Hugo, of Generals Grant and Sherman, and had been trained almost from infancy, for his duties as a guide to the battle field.

"On our way to Braine L'allaud the young man entertained us with his family history and pointed out the little farm owned by his father. This farm, of which the man was justly proud, consisted of five acres, and the father, moreover, owned five cows and two horses and had a man-servant. This was opulence, indeed, for a Belgian farmer where the population is the most dense of any country in Europe.

"The young official guide received 600 francs per year from the government besides extorting what he could from tourists. Upon leaving the train at Braine L'allaud our guide was commanded to wait for the express train which was soon due. In the meantime he had hired a hack, a roomy, covered tally-ho sort of an affair, and in it we were to be conveyed, over the extensive field.

MET THE PRINCE.

"When the express train arrived, out from a first-class carriage stepped the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the companion with a camera. Being extremely averse to losing any tips, our guide blandly informed the prince that he now had a party of five, three Englishmen and two Americans, and would his royal highness please be seated in the hack, etc., etc.

Dr. Chas Elmer Rice
Great Grandson of Robert Hanna (1753-1837)

"Without a word of dissent or a look which betokened any unwillingness on his part, the prince calmly clambered into the rear end of the 'bus and we five set off, in a drizzling rain, for Haute Sainte, a ride of about two miles, which afforded us ample opportunity to study our distinguished fellow travelers.

"His royal highness, quite fleshy, rosy and looking none the worse for the shock incident to the attempt upon his life by Sipido, in Brussels a few days previous, was attired in a plain grey English hunting suit with cloak and crush hat. His son, George, Duke of York, now heir apparent to the English throne, was a charming and handsome young man, very much like an American student or college boy.

"At Haute Sainte, when looking over the relics which were on sale in the Waterloo museum, and which had the appearance of being genuine, the lofty Edward gave but little attention to them and regarded them disdainfully. The son was interested, however, and invested in some scrap which had been an ornament on a military suit. I found a fine old flint lock from a musket, with the original flint in it and upon offering to purchase it, Edward picked it up and said:

" 'You can get this kind of stuff anywhere.'

"The affable Duke of York, however, not being impressed with the oracular utterances of his father, took up the gun lock and politely said:

" 'Well, this came from Waterloo and at any rate is interesting.'

"Of course I bought it then; would have bought it if the price had been doubled then and there, for aside from having come from the field of Waterloo, had it not been handled and commented on by two kings!

"At Haute Sainte we were transferred to a light running dog cart, with two facing seats without backs. The rain had ceased, so this was the most desirable con-

veyance we could possibly have had only we had a balky horse. On our way to Hougoumont farm the horses plunged down a steep declivity from an upper to a lower road. The arm of the prince which had been resting on the slight railing back of me, suddenly tightened around my waist. Mr. Morton, the Duke of York and the great unknown clung together. It was over in a moment. It was the first time we had 'put our faith in princes' but it saved us.

"The dog cart righted itself, and we proceeded on our way, but had to dismount shortly afterward, for upon reaching the ruined chateau of Hougoumont one of the horses again balked and neither fear of the driver nor respect for the royalty he was supposed to be accomodating deterred him from utterly refusing to proceed up the little hilly lane to the chateau. The guide shouted, swore, expostulated, but could do nothing more. So his royal highness, now Edward VII, cheerfully suggested that we all get out and walk. This we did and proceeded to climb up the hill like a pack of school boys. Edward VII stopped occasionally to pick some violets which grew in profusion in the grass. The Duke of York was talkative and made himself very agreeable. It was when we reached the chateau that the camera fiend lined us up in the enclosure and photographed the crowd.

"Albert Edward climbed the Lion Mound, a feat sufficiently difficult for a younger and less portly man. The mound is 200 feet high and the ascent is made by a steep, unbroken flight of steps. The day was extremely windy and climbing was difficult. Mr. Morton headed the party, after him came the prince and the rest followed informally. At the summit, under the shade of the great Belgian Lion, weighing 30 tons, the prince was 'winded' but talkative. He said he had been in the United States but it was a long time ago. He was particularly well informed regarding the points of interest on the great battle field and his talk was similar to a lecture.

Prof. William Herbert Rice
Great-Grandson of Robert Hanna (1753-1837)
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In writing his name in the visitors' register at Hougoumont he wrote it 'Renfrew' as he always does in traveling incog.

"To all appearances King Edward was that day a quiet, self-possessed English gentleman; reserved but not haughty, arrogant or disagreeable, he displayed a disposition to ask and answer questions and impressed one as being a true gentleman, well bred and well informed.

"For his royal highness, now the heir apparent and next in succession, we could have but the highest admiration. Young, handsome, boyish, with large blue eyes, light mustache and charming manners, he appeared like a boy just out of school. Though married and the father of four children he seemed very young and his conversation so artless, his laugh so engaging and contagious that we parted at Braine L'Allaud feeling almost that we had left a long time school friend in the person of George Albert, Duke of York."

THE FAMILY OF ANN HANNA, 9TH CHILD OF
ROBERT AND CATHARINE HANNA

ANN HANNA was born in Campbell County, Virginia, July 30, 1797. She came with her parents, brothers and sisters to Eastern Ohio in the Fall of 1801, being at that time the baby of the family, (the 10th child, Joshua, being born in Ohio in 1802). She spent her childhood at Columbiana and Clarkson, in Columbiana County, and married in 1815, Benjamin Hambleton, of Scotch-Irish descent, who was born on the battle field of the Brandywine, in Pennsylvania, March 15, 1789.

The Hambleton family came to the United States from Scotland and their history has been written by Chalkley Hamilton, of Chicago, deceased. The writer has not been able to procure the book and his knowledge of the antecedents of the family is limited. Benjamin and

Ann Hambleton were members of the Society of Friends. They removed to Iowa at a very early date in the history of that State and both are buried in the Friend's burying ground between Searsboro and Lynnvile, Iowa, as are also their son Osborn and grandsons Orlando and Thomas Fremont.

Benjamin Hambleton died April 22, 1865, in his 77th year. His widow survived him less than two years and died March 10th, 1867, in her 71st year.

To Benjamin and Ann Hambleton were born ten children.

(1) RACHEL HAMBLETON, born Oct. 14, 1816, died Jan. 1864. Married Elisha Dutton in 1853. Had one child, Emma (Dutton) Thomas, born March, 1854. Emma Dutton Thomas, a widow, now resides at Winona, Ohio.

(2) OSBORN HAMBLETON, born June 13, 1818. Married Philena E. Cooper, March 29, 1842, died Nov. 25, 1882. Philena Cooper Hambleton resides at Harvey, Illinois. Children of Osborn and Philena Hambleton, (1) Angelina H., born June 29, 1843, married Charles F. Craver in 1866. (2) Lorilla A. Hambleton, born Aug. 20, 1848. Resides at Harvey, Illinois.

(3) LEVI HAMBLETON, born Aug. 4, 1820, married Mary H. Hall, of Chester Co., Pa., Oct. 10, 1844. She was born Jan. 17, 1821, died Jan. 27, 1900. Levi died April 2, 1899. He was engaged in mercantile business on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, then in Columbiana and Stark Counties, Ohio, then in Oskaloosa, Iowa, was in the Real Estate business at the date of his death. To Levi and Mary Hall Hambleton were born four children. (1) Leondo E. born Aug. 18, 1845, died Jan. 31, 1849. (2) William G. born Oct. 12, 1850, died Dec. 31, 1872. (3) John T. of Des Moines Iowa, born Nov. 8, 1852, married Elizabeth B. Gritman (born April 5, 1856) and had issue four children (A) Grace G. married Clarence D. Coggeshall, Nov. 28, 1900. (B) Ethel B. born March 14, 1884, died Jan. 22, 1895. (C) Mary H. (D) Ruth G.

(4) Albert F. N. Hambleton, now in Real estate and a Representative in 30th General Assembly of Iowa, from Oskaloosa, Mahaska County; born Sept. 4, 1857, married Sarah Josepha Roberts (born March 13, 1858) on Sept. 3, 1879, and has issue,

Ann Hanna Hambleton
Daughter of Robert Hanna (1753-1837)
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(A) Alma R. born Sept. 14, 1890 (adopted).

(B) William Ross, born Nov. 28, 1890, died Nov. 29, 1892.

(4) CATHARINE HAMBLETON, born Sept. 28, 1822, died, unmarried, March 19, 1893.

(5) JORI G. HAMBLETON, born Sept. 16, 1824, married Phebe Cooper March 30, 1851. They celebrated their golden wedding the 30th of March, 1901. Had issue,

(1) Orlando G. Hambleton, born June 29, 1852 died Sept. 11, 1902 unmarried.

(2) Linden Hambleton, born May 3, 1854, married Alice Burroughs Nov. 27, 1884, of Ottumwa, Iowa. Issue, one child, who died in infancy.

(3) Thomas Fremont Hambleton, born July 3, 1859, died May 16, 1862.

(6) THOMAS C. HAMBLETON, born June 30, 1831, married, Dec. 29, 1860, Emily Morlan, of Morlan's Grove, Illinois (born Oct. 26, 1841.) She died Oct. 1, 1888. Thomas married a second time, Sarah E. Babcock, of Flora, Illinois. He died Oct. 2, 1903. Issue, by first wife,

(1) Minnie A. born Apr. 3, 1862, died July 22, 1863.

(2) Allen Wesley, born Sept. 21, 1863, died Sept. 12, 1864.

(3) Clarence Neal, born Mar. 1, 1866, married July 5, 1903, Anna Schell of Jeffersonville, Illinois.

(4) Osborn Leslie, born Jan. 25, 1868, died Nov. 29 1897.

(5) Mary Viola, born Oct. 7, 1870, died Aug. 29, 1871.

(6) Effie Kate, born Aug. 10, 1872, married William B. Hanna, June 16, 1891, (born Dec. 15, 1869.)

(7) Edith Grace, born Sept. 25, 1874, married Nov. 13, 1898, John Adam Logan, and resides at Scott City, Kansas.

(8) Hattie W. R., born May 30, 1877, married Aug. 19, 1900, Franklin G. Thompson, Wayne City, Illinois.

(9) Charles Hambleton, born Sept. 5, 1879.

[7] MARTHA K. HAMBLETON, born Aug. 8, 1883, married Henry Craver, [born Nov. 27, 1837] and resides in Marshalltown, Iowa, and has issue,

[1] Estella Craver, born Sept. 5, 1862, married John F. Seairight, and had one child, Ray M., who was born Sept. 1884 and died Dec. 26, 1892.

[2] Edward E. Craver, born May 27, 1867, married Etta M. Craver.

- [3] Alva S., born March 4, 1870, married Eliza J. ———
[4] Henry Wilson, born Sept. 5, 1875, married Grace ———

The other children of Benjamin and Ann Hanna Hambleton died in infancy. These were ESTHER, SARAH, and one unnamed daughter. Esther and Sarah died when between one and two years of age. It will be seen that there are comparatively few descendants of Benjamin and Ann Hambleton now living. Two children survive—Mrs. Martha Craver, of Marshalltown, Iowa, and Joel G. Hambleton, of Searsboro, Iowa, whose portrait, taken expressly for this book, is given. This cousin is now past 80 years of age, and one of the six living grandchildren of Robert and Catharine Hanna. To him I am greatly indebted for assistance rendered and data supplied for the Hanna family history.

REV. ROBERT HANNA, SIXTH CHILD OF ROBERT
AND CATHARINE (JONES) HANNA.

ROBERT HANNA, the sixth child of Robert and Catharine Hanna, a Methodist minister, artist, engraver, lecturer, writer and philanthropist, was probably the most gifted and versatile of the members of his father's family. He was born in Campbell County, Virginia, May 28, 1789, and died at Smyrna, Delaware, Sept. 25, 1854.

Early in life Robert Hanna became a Methodist and formed the acquaintance of Bishop Francis Asbury, a friendship that lasted until the death of the Bishop in 1816. He early entered the ministry of the M. E. Church and his first appointment was to Bottetourt, Va., in 1812; his senior preacher being Wesley Webster and his presiding elder Christopher Frye.

In 1813 he was sent to Calvert, Maryland, under Joshua Welles, presiding elder, and Henry Smith, senior preacher. In 1814 he took the Monongahela district,

Joel G Hambleton, Aged 80 years
Grandson of Rodert Hanna (1753-1837)
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with Feryas elder and John White senior preacher. In 1815 he was sent to Bedford, Carlisle district, under Jacob Gruber, presiding elder.

These facts and dates have been obtained, with no small labor, from research in ancient Methodist records and journals. In the library of Drew Seminary, at Madison, New Jersey, is the manuscript journal of Bishop Asbury. This valuable journal has never been published nor is it often permitted any one to examine it, on account of the very personal and sometimes caustic remarks on various young ministers made by the good Bishop. The writer has very kindly been allowed the use of this manuscript in seeking information regarding Robert Hanna. Under date of Saturday, March 18, 1815, the Bishop writes:

"I preached at the Point. Our Conference began on Monday and prudence restrained me to one session per day: perhaps I did not speak officially six times during the Conference. When it was understood that the Ancient Superintendent did not attend in the afternoon, the visits to him were renewed. Stationing about 85 preachers we found to be no small work."

"Friday, 25th.—We ordained the Deacons in Light Street Church. Being Good Friday a fast was appointed and I spoke a few words on the sufferings of Christ."

This was the date of Robert Hanna's admission and ordination. The date of his admission on trial in the Baltimore Conference was Wednesday, March 24, 1813; and under that date Bishop Asbury wrote: "ROBERT HANNA, sensible young man (carried from 1812), hard of hearing, pious and useful."

This reference to a physical infirmity of Rev. Robert Hanna will explain why he left the work of the M. E. Church at an early date and turned his attention to art. He had somehow learned the art of engraving on copper, and there is yet preserved in his family a fine portrait of Bishop Asbury, the work of Robert Hanna, engraved

thus and never published. He formed the acquaintance of Edwin Forrest and painted from life a magnificent portrait of that eminent tragedian. From 1816 until his death in 1854, he was engaged in portrait painting, and painted hundreds of portraits throughout the South, in Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Virginia.

He also painted a number of allegorical and Scriptural subjects. Many of these are now owned by the descendants of the original owners, many are in art galleries (that of Forrest in Philadelphia). Some 21 canvases are owned by his three grandchildren, residing in Bridgeport, Ohio. The portraits of Robert and Catharine Hanna, shown in this volume, are copied from his paintings now owned by Charles Elmer Rice, of Alliance, Ohio, who also owns the large painting of "The Good Samaritan," a canvas some six by eight feet in size. Robert Hanna was also a lecturer on Temperance and various reforms, a writer of considerable ability, and a pioneer Anti-Slavery advocate.

On Sept. 7, 1815, Mr. Hanna married Elizabeth Liston, at Selveysport, Maryland. When he left his charge that year and ceased his work in the ministry, Mr. and Mrs. Hanna came to Lisbon, Ohio, near where his parents were living and where their first child, Lavinia Liston, was born, on July 6, 1817. She died at Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 4, 1819.

Removing to Wheeling, W. Va., Mr. Hanna made that city and Bridgeport his home during the remainder of his life, but frequently was absent a year or more at a time, while engaged in portrait work in the South.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hanna were born six children.

[1] Lavinia Liston, born July 16, 1817, died Jan. 4, 1819.

[2] Amanda Virginia, born Nov. 2, 1819, married Andrew Goudy Nov. 5, 1861, died at Bridgeport, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1904.

[3] Elizabeth Liston, born Nov. 29, 1821, died Sept. 7, 1858.

[4] Fletcher John, born Aug. 20, 1824, married Nov. 11, 1853 E-

Rev. Robert Hanna, (Artist)

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Elizabeth Blake, died Jan. 8, 1865. They had issue four children, three of whom died in infancy and the fourth, Virginia Hanna, died at the age of 34 years.

[5] Raphael Angelo, born Jan. 18, 1827, died Oct. 6, 1879.

[6] Proxma Lavinia Hanna, born Nov. 16, 1836, married Nov.

9, 1858, James A'exander Wharry, and died Feb. 6, 1869, near Petroleum Center, Pa. To Lavinia Hanna and James A. Wharry were born three children.

Benjamin Foster Wharry, born Oct. 13, 1859.

Kate Lee Wharry, born Jan. 29, 1862.

John Kersey Wharry, born Aug. 3, 1865; married, Oct. 17, 1903, Grace Rebecca Dinsmore.

These three grandchildren are the only living posterity of Rev. Robert Hanna. Miss Kate Lee Wharry and her brother Benjamin Foster Wharry reside in Bridgeport, Ohio. John Kersey Wharry resides at Canton, Ohio. A daughter, Elma Kinsey was born to John K. and Rebecca D. Wharry on Jan. 20, 1905.

The following letter from the eccentric and celebrated Jacob Gruber to Rev. Robert Hanna will be read with interest, on account of the curious and explicit directions given him for reaching his new charge:

Baltimore Conference, Leesburg, March the 26th, 1812.

Dear Brother Robert Hanna;

This will inform you that you were admitted into the Traveling Connection at this Conference. I hope you will strive to acquit yourself as a man of courage and zeal—a man of God. Pray much and strive to bear up under your labour and cheerfully bear your cross. You may expect your share of difficulties and trials, but you have the Lord for your stronghold; trust in Him; He will support you in all your travels and labours. May the blessing of God rest upon you and His presence attend you in every place.

Your appointment is on Bottetourt Circuit, in Greenbriar District. The way for you to find the Circuit is as follows: To Washington, then to Morgantown, then to the Swamp meeting house, then to Stalnecker's, then to the Valley, from there to Greenbriar on the little Levels and through Monroe, by the Swe—[torn]—to Craig's Creek, where you are in the Circuit. When you go enquire for the places where the preachers stop.

You can get information from place to place. I remain your Bro.
in the Lord,

JACOB GRUBER.

N. B. I received Thirty-seven Dollars and sixty cents for you at this Conference. Ten Dollars and fifty-six cents I paid for your great coat, which taken out will leave Twenty-seven Dollars and four cents, which I enclose in this Letter as near as I can to you. Farewell,

Addressed to "Mr. Robert Hanna, Jr., in the West of Pennsylvania."

Since writing the history of Robert and Catharine Hanna, and especially the facts concerning their meeting and the marriage of Benjamin Jones and Esther Evans, (pages 17 and 18) a journal or diary has been found, written by Rev. Robert Hanna, Jr. in 1830. This throws much light on some formerly obscure points. Robert Hanna, Jr. says that his parents informed him that he was the first white child born in the city of Lynchburg, Va. This was on May 28, 1789 and in a log house, weatherboarded, built by Robert Hanna, Sr. on the south side of Main Street. The family had moved to Lynchburg from Crooked Run, Frederick County, Virginia, "*where Robert Hanna and Catharine Jones had been married.*" Of his mother (Catharine Jones) Robert Hanna, Jr. says, "she was born in Chester County, Pa., near the Yellow Springs, eleven miles from Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1754. *Her grandparents had all come from Wales.* They came to America with William Penn's first colonists. Of these had descended her mother, Esther Evans and her father Benjamin Jones. Her father died about three months after her birth and her mother went to reside with her aunt. Her mother did not marry again until she, the daughter, was eight years old and then to a John Jones who was in no way related to her former husband." This aunt was doubtless Eliza Jones Monroe, *the only aunt* on her fathers side, and it was probably at her home, in Virginia, that Robert Hanna met Catharine Jones, and there they were married, Jan. 30, 1776. The

Chas Theodore Morton
Great great-grandson of Robert Hanna (1753-1837)
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mother, Esther Evans Jones, died at Crooked Run, Va. at 80 years of age. Robert Hanna's diary and journal also states that his father was born at LESARAH LOCK, County Monaghan, Ireland, sixty miles from Londonderry and twenty miles from Newrey: also, that the parents of Robert and Elizabeth Hanna "were of that stock that emigrated from Scotland into Ireland." "They took shipping for America at Colerain, and Elizabeth Henderson Hanna died in 1766."

CHAPTER IV.

JAMES HANNA, one of the twin sons of Thomas and Elizabeth Hanna, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, March 2, 1753. He emigrated to the Province of Pennsylvania in 1763, when ten years of age, in company of his parents, one sister and three brothers. After the death of his father, in 1764, James was reared in the family of a Presbyterian farmer in Bucks County, Pa. April 4, 1782, at Havre de Grace, Maryland, James Hanna was married to Hannah Bayless. She was of Huguenot descent. Her grandfather Samuel, with his brother William, came to America in the latter part of the 17th century and settled near Basking Ridge, New Jersey. In the beginning of the eighteenth century the four sons of Samuel Bayless emigrated to the Maryland Colony and had farms near Havre de Grace, in Herford County, and there Hannah Bayless was born Aug. 13, 1761. Shortly after their marriage James Hanna and Hannah, his wife, emigrated to Kentucky, making the entire journey on horseback, she riding on a pillion, behind her husband. They settled in Scott County, Kentucky. Here their nine children were born and here they continued to reside until 1804, when they removed to Dayton, Ohio. Within the year Hannah Bayless Hanna died, and was buried in the old Dayton Cemetery. The date of her death was Aug. 14, 1804.

James Hanna married a second time and had four children, of whom three died in infancy and the fourth, Harriett, born in 1817, early leaving home, was entirely lost track of and nothing is known of her history.

James Hanna was a weaver by trade but a farmer by occupation. In his religious life he was an orthodox Presbyterian, serving his Church for fifty years as an

James Hanna (1753-1827.)
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Elder. In politics he was a Whig. He died at his home near Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1827. The portrait here presented of James Hanna is taken from the original now owned by Mrs. Eliza Hanna Hayden, daughter of Samuel Hanna, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. There is a copy of this painting also, now owned by Mr. Oliver S. Hanna, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CHILDREN OF JAMES HANNA, SR. AND
HANNAH BAYLESS HANNA.

- 1 Elizabeth (Johnson, McCorkle), born Jan. 9, 1783; died Nov. 27, 1857.
- 2 Thomas Hanna, born —, 1785; died —?
- 3 Martha (Telford), born Jan. 29, 1789; died Aug. 23, 1850.
- 4 James Hanna, born Mar. 31, 1791; died Feb. 18, 1855.
- 5 Sarah (Ward), born July 20, 1795; died Jan. 22, 1872.
- 6 Samuel Hanna, born Oct. 17, 1797; died June 11, 1866.
- 7 Hugh Hanna, born July 26, 1799; died Jan. 18, 1879.
- 8 Nancy (Barnett), born —, 1801; died Aug. —, 1857.
- 9 Joseph Smith Hanna, born Dec. 7, 1803; died Aug. 4, 1864.

(2) THOMAS HANNA, the second child, died without issue.

(1) ELIZABETH HANNA, eldest child of James Hanna and Hannah Bayless Hanna, was born January 9, 1783, in Scott County, Kentucky. She was married to John Johnson, a Soldier of the War of 1812, on March 8, 1808. John Johnson was a farmer, residing at Piqua, Ohio. He died Nov. 15, 1816, leaving his widow with three small children, viz:

- (1) JAMES JOHNSON, born Dec. 25, 1808, died Oct. 1, 1890.
- (2) MARTHA HANNA JOHNSON, April 1, 1813, April 10, 1904.
- (3) ELIZABETH C. JOHNSON, May, 4, 1815, died Oct. 10, 1854.

Elizabeth Hanna Johnson was married, Aug. 21, 1821, to James McCorkle, and by this marriage there was but one child.

(4) REV. WM. AUGUSTUS MCCORKLE, born Nov. 2, 1822, died April 16, 1896.

A rather curious happening it was that Elizabeth Hanna Johnson, and her son and daughter should marry the two brothers and sister in the McCorkle family.

The mother married James McCorkle in 1821. Her oldest son, James, married Mary McCorkle (sister to James) on Dec. 25, 1834, and the youngest daughter married a younger brother, Milton McCorkle. Elizabeth Hanna, the mother, died at the home of her oldest son, James Johnson Nov. 27, 1857, at Thorntown, Indiana. She was a noble christian woman and devoted her life to the Master's work. Her portrait is given in this volume and will be a valued souvenir to her descendants.

(1) JAMES JOHNSON, oldest son of Elizabeth Hanna and John Johnson, married Mary McCorkle, Dec. 25, 1834, removed to Thorntown, Boone County, Indiana, where he engaged in the mercantile business until 1844 when he removed to Crawfordsville: thence to Wabash where he was employed by his uncle Hugh Hanna, in the grain and lumber business. In 1852 he returned to Thorntown and was Postmaster during Pres. Lincoln's administration. He was an ardent Republican, an elder in the Presbyterian Church and a leading citizen in all that went to elevate the standard of the morals of the community. In 1870 he went to Iola, Kansas, where his wife died, at the home of their oldest son and where he continued to reside until his death which occurred on Oct. 1, 1890, in his 82nd year.

To James and Mary Johnson were born nine children six of whom died in infancy. Those now living are:

JOHN WEBSTER JOHNSON, of Iola, Kansas, unmarried.

MARY ALICE JOHNSON, of Iola, Kansas, unmarried.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON married EMMA WHEELER. Resides at Thorntown, Indiana, and is engaged in the Real Estate and Insurance business. Mr. Johnson is a member of the School Board of the city; a leader in temperance work, and has been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church for the past twenty years. He was Commissioner to the General Assembly in 1900, and was a soldier in the Civil War from 1861 to 1865. In 1869 he married Miss Emma Wheeler and they are the parents of eight children, all living.

J. Boyd Mrs. Edgar Horace Wilbur Harold Charlie Mrs. Hugh Mary

Edgar Mrs. Emma Johnson Chas. W. Johnson Dr. Hugh

Chas. Robert and Frederick Wallace Johnson, Sons of Edgar

Family of Chas. W. Johnson, Thornton, Indiana

Chas. W. Johnson is a Great Grandson of James Hanna (1753-1827)

- (A) EDGAR JOHNSON, married MABEL WALLACE and two children, Charles Robert and Frederick W. Johnson.
- (B) Arthur Hugh Johnson, D. D. S., married Effie Bruce and has one son, Baird Wheeler Johnson.
- (C) James Charles Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
- (D) Mary Johnson, Thorntown, Ind.
- (E) Horace Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
- (F) Wilbur E. Johnson, Thorntown, Ind.
- (G) Harold McCorkle Johnson, Thorntown, Ind.
- (H) J. Boyd Johnson, Thorntown, Ind.

The family group of the Johnson family here presented is a picture to delight the heart of President Roosevelt. It is a remarkably fine picture of a remarkably handsome family of boys and girls, none of whom will ever be handsomer than the father and mother, but all of whom can probably be depended upon to uphold Mr. Roosevelt's "fundamental principle" of the Republican party.

(2) MARTHA JOHNSON, second child of Elizabeth Hanna and John Johnson, was born April 1, 1813, and died April 10, 1904, in her 92d year. She was married Sept. 4, 1834, to Samuel Kinkaid, in Ohio. Removed to Thorntown, Indiana, in 1856. Mr. Kinkaid died in 1883. Martha Kinkaid, after the death of her husband, resided with her daughter Alice. For many years previous to her death she was the only living charter member of the Presbyterian Church of Thorntown. In a memorial picture of the pastors and officials of that Church, the only woman in the group is Martha Kinkaid. She was the mother of eight children, seven of whom lived to maturity. These were,

- (A) MARY HANNA KINKAID, married, in 1859, Alexander Corrie. He died in 1869, leaving her a widow with four small children. She died in 1892, having had issue,
 - 1 Frank J. Corrie, married Lulu Rector.
 - 2 Chas. J. Corrie, married May Cliss; issue, Ethel C. Corrie.
 - 3 Martha A. Corrie; single.
 - 4 Catharine Corrie, married Frank Tettrington.

(A) ELIZABETH P. KINKAID, married John Corrie, July 31, 1856. He died Feb. 8, 1901. Elizabeth lives in Thorntown, Ind. They had issue,

1 James Corrie, married Mary Searing.

2 Ada B. Corrie, married William Munson; issue, Archy and Hazel Munson.

4 Cordelia May Corrie; unmarried.

4 Alice C. Corrie, married Richard Searing.

(C) CORNELIA KINKAID, born 1840; died April 10, 1890.

(D) SARAH ANN KINKAID, married Lewis W. Jaques, Nov. 29, 1870 and has issue, living, Jessie Jaques, married to Ira Campbell and has daughter Vera Campbell.

(E) WM. B. KINKAID, married Sept. 21, 1881 Oma L. Hague and has issue three children: (1) Esther, married Crayon McKinsey (issue Ethel McKinsey) (2) Ralph and (3) Leah.

(F) ALICE JOHNSON KINKAID, unmarried and resides in Thorntown, Indiana, cared for her mother for many years and now keeps house for her brother William B. whose wife Oma L. died some years since.

(G) SAMUEL WARD KINKAID, married Eva T. Kendall and has issue; Edgar, William and Hellen Kinkaid. Resides on the old home farm just out of Thorntown, Indiana.

(3) ELIZABETH C. JOHNSON, third child of Elizabeth Hanna and John Johnson, born May 4, 1815. Married Milton McCorkle, a brother of her brother James' wife and also a brother of her mother's second husband. They resided in Thorntown from some time in the "thirties," until the death of Elizabeth in October, 1854. She left three small children.

(1) Jasper McCorkle, enlisted in the 11th Indiana volunteers and was killed in battle in 1864, September 21st, aged 22 years.

(2) Martha J. McCorkle, married G. W. Dickey and lives in Colorado Springs, Colorado. They had issue, Stella, Dickey married and has two children: Jessie Dickey, married; Roy Dickey, single.

(3) Anzonetta McCorkle, married Hamilton Wise and has issue two daughters, Helen W. Wise and Nettie Wise.

**Elizabeth Hanna Johnson McCorkle,
Daughter of James Hanna (1753-1827.)
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**Martha Johnson Kinkaid, in Her 92nd Year.
Samuel Kinkaid.
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(4) The Rev. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS McCORKLE, only child of Elizabeth Hanna by her second marriage, with James McCorkle, was born on his father's farm near Troy, Ohio, on November 2, 1822; he was graduated from Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana in the class of 1850. He studied theology at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Andover Seminary, Andover, Massachusetts. He was a Presbyterian and was ordained to the Ministry by the Presbytery of Crawfordsville on June 19, 1853. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Wabash College in 1871. His chief pastorates were: The Presbyterian Church at Marshall, Michigan, First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, the second Presbyterian Church of Princeton, New Jersey, and Presbyterian Church of Ypsilanti, Michigan. His work in the ministry was successful and he always occupied a commanding position in every community in which he lived. He was always interested in public affairs and in educational matters, and had much to do with the establishment of Alma College, a new and growing institution in Michigan. He died on April 16, 1896. Sept. 9, 1852 Rev. W. A. McCorkle was married to Maria Foster, in Adrian Michigan. Of this marriage there were born six children:

1. Cordelia Elizabeth McCorkle, born in Attica, Indiana, July 12, 1853.
2. William Foster McCorkle, born in Thorntown, Indiana, January 7, 1855.
3. Charles White McCorkle, born in Superior, Wisconsin, November 5, 1856, died in Detroit, Michigan, March 30, 1898.
4. Frances Augusta McCorkle, born in Detroit Michigan, September 15, 1858.
5. Frederick James McCorkle, born in Marshall, Michigan, June 4, 1860, died in Marshall, Michigan, September 5, 1862.
6. Herbert Inglis McCorkle, born in Marshall, Michigan, June 25, 1863, died in Detroit, Michigan, January 4, 1864.

William Foster McCorkle married Miss Bessie Lura Dalzell, of Detroit, Michigan, April 20, 1897,—one child,

Helen Dalzell McCorkle, born January 11, 1898.

Charles White McCorkle married Miss Mary E. Barnes, of Detroit Michigan, September 5, 1888. Two children were born of this marriage—Dorotoy Barnes McCorkle, born May 27, 1889 and Marjorie McCorkle born October 21, 1893.

The sons William Foster McCorkle and Charles White McCorkle were graduated from Princeton University in the classes of 1877 and 1878. Wm. F. is a practising Attorney in Detroit, Michigan, where he has been located since 1883. Chas. W., practiced law in Ypsilanti, Michigan, and died in 1898.

The two sisters Cordelia and Frances Augusta McCorkle, are unmarried and live in Detroit.

(3) **MARTHA HANNA**, third child of James and Hanna Bayless Hanna, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, Jan. 29, 1789. She married Andrew Telford, (born March 27, 1790; Died June 12, 1853) a son of Mary McCampbell, and Alexander Telford, Jr. Martha Telford died August 23, 1850, having had issue three children.

(A) James Hanna Telford, born Sept. 6, 1824, died July 16 1880. Married Pamela Hale, born March 16, 1827; died Sept. 19 1881.

(B) Asa McCorkle Telford, born July 30, 1826; died Oct. 21, 1845.

(C) Samuel W. Telford, born Dec. 31, 1828; died Dec. 17 1858.

(A) James Hanna Telford and Pamela Hale had issue five children.

(a) Cecilia Hale Telford, born Feb, 13, 1852.

(b) Martha Hanna Telford born Feb. 3, 1854, married David Murphy, (born Nov. 23, 1833; died May 6, 1901.)

(c) Joseph Brown Telford, born Dec. 22, 1855; died April 14, 1856.

(d) James Andrew Telford, born June 27, 1858, married Minnie Powers, (born Aug. 20, 1866, died Feb. 22, 1896) and had issue, James Andrew Jr., born Mar. 17, 1891; died Mar. 19, 1891.

(e) Florence Pamela Telford, born May 14, 1862, married

James Johnson.

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Sons of Elizabeth Hanna Johnson-McCorkle.

Rev. Wm. A. McCorkle, D. D.

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Robert Henry Agnew Boyd, M. D. (born July 22, 1861; died July 7, 1895) and had issue Agnes Elizabeth Boyd, born Aug. 4, 1890; died Aug. 11, 1891. (The mother of Dr. Robert H. A. Boyd, was one of the Hannas of Pennsylvania.)

(4) JAMES HANNA JR., fourth child of James and Hannah Bayless Hanna, was born in Washington County, Pa., March 31, 1791. He resided in Kentucky until 1804, when he moved to Dayton, Ohio. He first went to Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1833, and with his brothers Samuel and Joseph, and Leroy and Robert C. Gregory, purchased a stock of general merchandise and commenced business in a frame building on the southwest corner of Main and Green streets. Mr. Hanna also purchased a large tract of land situated in Coal Creek Township, and included in sections 26, 27, 28 and 33, all in township 20, range 5. Mr. Hanna did not, however, bring his family to Crawfordsville until the fall of 1835, when they arrived with their household effects in a train of old time Pennsylvania wagons. He came from Troy, Ohio, where all his children had been born. He had there married Nancy Telford, April 1, 1824 daughter of Alexander Telford, a soldier of the War of the American Revolution, who was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Mr. Alexander Telford, with his brother William, had first emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, and settled in Scott County, Kentucky. His wife's maiden name was Mary McCampbell, a sister of Andrew McCampbell, the head of the McCampbell family now residing in Parke County, Indiana. The Telfords have been a marked family in this country. They were of English origin—of the original Talfourd stock. Their settlement in the United States was very early—probably sometime in 1816. Alexander Telford's children were Andrew, Mary Orbinson, Dr. John Gilmore and Nancy Hanna. The first three spent the whole of their lives at Troy, Ohio and died there. Charles Linneus Telford, the dis-

tinguished lawyer of Cincinnati, was the only son of Dr. John G. Telford. He possessed brilliant talents and was ranked among the first of the bar in the day of Caldwell, Storer, Pugh, Groesbeck, and Lytle. He died when but 32 years of age. Andrew married Martha Hanna and was the father of Samuel W. Telford, heretofore mentioned. Mrs. Nancy Hanna, who died February 18, 1855, is still affectionately remembered by her surviving contemporaries. She was a rare woman. Although brought up in the midst of plenty and luxury, educated according to the best methods of her day, and allied by her birth to one of the wealthiest, most intellectual and cultured families in the country, she came to Indiana with her husband, without regrets for that which she had left behind, and here, during the balance of her life, wrought the good work of faith, hope and charity, in the church of her allegiance, and in the midst of the large circle of friends who knew her and comprehended her virtues. It may be said here both the Hanna and Telford families were Presbyterians as far back as they can be traced. Mrs. Hanna was small in stature, a thorough brunette, her hair as black as ever seen, her eyes dark hazel, lustrous and heroic in expression, and when young was regarded by her contemporaries beautiful and graceful in a period when American beauty was extraordinary. Her scholarship and reading were amongst the most thorough and advanced of her day. Her chief mental characteristic consisted in the fact she was uniformly accurate. She was easy and brilliant in conversation and charmed every ear she invited to her friendship, but she was inclined to be cloistered and aristocratic in her tastes and associations. In the home circle she was a jewel of the brightest lustre. She loved her family with singular tenderness, and to them she was an object of idolatry. She had great family pride and none of her blood, even in the remotest degree, no matter for what cause, was ever forsaken or neglected. She was a meek, lowly, devout

Christian, without a cloud on her faith.

James Hanna, Jr. had for many years carried on the business of tanner and furrier. His means were quite ample and his immigration into Indiana, as it seemed, was not so much influenced by hopes of a more successful business, as the desire to enjoy the educational facilities of Wabash College, then recently founded at Crawfordsville. His commercial ventures were not successful and, after a few years of trial abandoned. In 1836 he built the large brick block on the northwest corner of Main and Washington streets. It was at this place he closed out his stock. He had formed a singular affection for Wabash College, and seemed to think or care for little else. In the trying days of that institution, now risen to such great and noble proportions, struggling as it was with its mortgages and a little further on with the ravages of fire, he became its general traveling agent, and rode over almost the entire State on horseback soliciting subscriptions for its relief. He was eminently successful in his efforts.

Mr. Hanna was large—over six feet in height, had sandy hair, a massive head, unusually manly and well defined features, and was powerful in frame and mind. He was a devout Christian of the Presbyterian denomination, and for many years was ruling elder of Center Church, Crawfordsville. His early education had been limited, but he had few equals in the natural graces of speech. He maintained the closest social relations with such scholars as Elihu Baldwin, Charles White, E. O. Hovey, Caleb Mills, and more so of all others, with James H. Johnston, the most patient student, and most profound scholar of any who have lived and died in Montgomery County. Johnston and Hanna were inseparable in friendship and two more Godly men, perhaps, never crossed the line which separates the two eternities. Considered as a mind untrained in the classic schools, and as one who had only drunk at the natural fountains on his

way, he was an orator of the best type—stately, clear, impassioned, strong, irresistible. On Sunday night before he left his home for the last time, and which proved his last Sabbath on earth, at a monthly concert held in the interest of Religious Foreign Missions, he delivered one of the most powerful appeals to the young men in attendance, ever delivered in Center Church. That fiery appeal will never fade from the memory of any who heard it. He left home the next Tuesday and died the following Thursday, of cholera, on the Ohio River steamer "Monongahela," and was buried a few miles above Blannerhassett's Island. His body was subsequently removed to Crawfordsville and now reposes in Oak Hill Cemetery.

To James Hanna, Jr., and Nancy Telford Hanna were born four children.

- 1 Martha A. Hanna, resides at Darlington, Ind.
- 2 Mary Elizabeth, died 1888, at Crawfordsville, Ind.
- 3 Alexander Little, died in California, leaving one daughter, Lucy Hanna, now Mrs. Lucy Dunlap, who has one child, Scott Dunlap.
- 4 Bayless Washington Hanna, born March 14, 1829, married Sarah Oakalla Reed (born June 28, 1838), on Sept. 9, 1858, in St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Terre Haute, Ind.

BAYLESS WASHINGTON HANNA.

(Prepared by His Son, Read Hanna.)

The Indianapolis "Sentinel," in its editorial mention of the death of Bayless W. Hanna, said: "Bayless W. Hanna, who died at Crawfordsville last night, was one of the most brilliant and gifted men Indiana ever produced, and had had a distinguished career at the bar and in public life. He was incomparable as a *raconteur* and his genial personal qualities made him a host of friends wherever he went. His last public service was as Minister to the Argentine Republic, which post he held during Cleveland's administration. He had been in failing

Hon. Bayless W. Hanna
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health ever since his return from South America in 1889. His death will be widely deplored."

"The New York "World" among other things said: "Bayless W. Hanna, whose death at his home in Indiana has just been announced, was probably the most remarkable talker the Hoosier State ever produced. His capacity for entertaining a crowd was wonderful indeed."

At the memorial meeting of the Bar at Terre Haute, Indiana, the following was a part of the resolutions prepared by the late Senator Voorhees, and adopted:

"The records of this court show that Bayless W. Hanna was a member of its bar for more than a third of a century, during twenty-five years of which time he was an active and brilliant participant in the business which came before it. Until within the last ten years he was also a resident of this city, our neighbor and our friend. We knew him well and intimately and our hearts are saddened that his term of life has closed. Few men have ever surpassed him in the fascination of his social gifts and the charm of his colloquial powers. As a lawyer he was faithful in all his undertakings and equal to all the professional requirements ever made upon him. In every official relation of life, from his first election as a member of the Legislature to the close of his career as an American minister in South America, his record is one of integrity, ability, and strict fidelity to every public interest."

Mr. Hanna was born in Troy, Ohio, March 14, 1829, where he resided until 1836, when his parents removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he was educated and resided till his removal to Terre Haute in 1857. He entered Wabash College at an early age and completed his Junior year in that institution, when he was compelled by failing health to leave for the South where he resided, for two years at Natchez, Mississippi. Mr. Hanna, however, was given the degree of Master of Arts by Wabash College in 1883. While in Natchez he began the study

of law with Josiah Winchester and, after examination, was admitted to the Bar. On his return to Crawfordsville he resumed the study of law with Joseph E. McDonald, afterwards, United States Senator, and this laid the foundation for a brilliant career at the bar and in public life. He was elected and served a term as prosecuting attorney of Montgomery County, at the termination of which, he removed, in 1858, to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he formed a partnership with Daniel W. Voorhees, who afterwards served three terms in the Senate of the United States. On September 9, 1858, he united in marriage with Miss Sarah Oakalla Read, daughter of Dr. Ezra Read, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Terre Haute, and also a niece of Judge Nathaniel Read of the Supreme Court of Ohio, of Abner Read, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy. of Daniel Read, L. L. D., afterwards President of the University of Missouri, and Jonathan Young, who died a few years ago a Commodore in the Navy. Mr. Hanna soon became prominent and brilliant in his profession, his rapier was keen, his thrust swift and sure, and although his opponents were often tried gladiators of renown in the profession, his equipments were such that he challenged at all times their confidence and admiration.

At this period in his career Mr. Hanna drifted very naturally, for one of his temperment and gifts, into politics. The feeling between the North and South had reached an acute stage, the discussions on the rostrum and in the press were acrimonious and threatening, and the gathering clouds portended a storm that at last broke and deluged the country with blood. Mr. Hanna, fiery, bold and eloquent, espoused the cause of the Democratic party—although his father had been an ardent Whig—and was prominently identified as a Democrat till the day of his death. He at once plunged *in medias res* and in 1862 was elected by the Terre Haute district as a member of the Legislature, and in 1864 to the State Senate.

His speeches were masterpieces and his effort against the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment won for him a reputation as an orator that at once placed him among the most promising and influential leaders of the Democracy of his State. In 1870 he was elected Attorney-General of Indiana; was re-nominated, but defeated in this disastrous campaign of 1872. In this same year he was a delegate at large to the Baltimore Convention which nominated Horace Greely. In 1876 he was again a delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention, held at St. Louis, and managed the forces of Thomas A. Hendricks, a candidate for the Presidential nomination, who was defeated by Mr. Tilden but was given second place on the ticket. Mr. Hanna was appointed one of the committee to officially notify Tilden of his nomination, and his speech on that occasion was truly a gem in oratory. In 1880 he made the race for Congress in the Eighth Congressional district, but was defeated, although he made a brilliant canvass and ran far ahead of the rest of the ticket. In 1883 Mr. Hanna removed to his old home at Crawfordsville, where he edited the "Crawfordsville Review" for a period of two years. In 1884 he was elected Elector-at-Large on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland Minister to Persia, which he declined and was immediately appointed instead as Minister Resident and Consul General to the Argentine Republic, with the Legation at Buenos Ayres. Through Mr. Hanna's efforts the grade of the mission was raised by Congress, and Mr. Hanna in 1887 was re-appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and served as such until June, 1889, when he was stricken with apoplexy and was compelled by the dangerous condition of his health to leave for England, en route for his home, where he arrived in August, 1889. He died at Crawfordsville August 5, 1891, leaving surviving him a wife and six children. Mr. Hanna was an honorary

member of Indiana Gamma Chapter of the Phi Kappa Si fraternity of Wabash College, also a Master Mason, being raised as such in a Lodge at Terre Haute. Mr. Hanna was originally Presbyterian, but his wife being Episcopalian he desired to join that Church in order that his household might be of the same religious faith, and he was confirmed as such by Bishop Talbot at Terre Haute in one of his annual confirmations there in the 70's.

Mr. Hanna was fully six feet in height and weighed 250 pounds but was not corpulent, and his hair was as black as a raven's wing. In his earlier years even after he served in the Legislature, he allowed it to grow long so that it fell in thick clusters over his massive shoulders. His eyes were large, dark brown, and carried a light within like smoldering fire. His carriage was erect and graceful and strikingly *distingue*, his voice musical and resonant. He was unquestionably one of the greatest orators the middle West ever produced, he was graceful in his delivery, powerful in invective, scathing in ridicule, and could wither a proposition he opposed by his sarcasm. His anecdotes were humorous and inimitable. He could be pathetic and tender as a child. He was scrupulously jealous of the English language and his adjectives, synonyms and antonyms absolutely correct in the shading, strength and tone of every sentence in all his public addresses. He was exceedingly generous and gave with a lavish hand. He cared nothing for money but he made large fees—he served from 1867 to 1880 as attorney-general of the I. and St. L. Railway, and at one time solicitor for the Receiver of the Missouri Pacific Railway. His legal services were always in demand, but he spent money as fast as he made it, in his charities and kindnesses to his friends. He left no estate, but bequeathed as a legacy to his devoted family a name spotless in its integrity, a reputation at the bar and on the rostrum that cannot be surpassed by any of the most brilliant men the middle west ever produced and a memory of kindness and love

that entwines itself in the hearts and minds of his family like tenacious ivy.

Among his warmest friends might be mentioned Hendricks, McDonald, Voorhees, Gov. Williams of Indiana, President Benjamin Harrison, Thurman and Pendleton of Ohio, Alexander H. Stephens, Lew Wallace, and the late John McCulloch, the eminent tragedian.

Mr. Hanna was as brilliant a writer as he was an orator, Lew Wallace, his life-long friend well knew his gifts this in line and often urged him to write a book and Mr. Hanna shortly before his fatal illness at last decided to apply himself in this direction but the stroke came and all his earthly efforts ceased in the presence of impending death. He loved the classics and was particularly fond of Homer and Virgil. Among the orators Sergeant S. Prentiss was his favorite, he never heard him but read, again and again, many of the speeches of this genius of Mississippi.

In his conversational powers he was exceedingly brilliant, and he was never more at his ease than in the drawing room among guests who appreciated his remarkable colloquial gifts.

Of his speeches, lectures and forensic efforts might be specially mentioned.

Speech at a vast meeting held in Chicago, Ill., September 1, 1864 to ratify the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton.

Speech in the State Senate of Indiana, December 12, 1865 on the Agricultural College Bill.

Speech at the Democratic State Convention, at Louisville, Kentucky, by special invitation, May 1, 1866.

Speech in the State Senate of Indiana, January 16, 1867, on the ratification of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

Address before the students of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Missouri, June 27, 1871.

Speech at New York July 11, 1876, to officially notify Samuel J. Tilden of his nomination for the Presidency.

Speech at Indianapolis, Indiana, January 8, 1877, at a meet-

ing of the State democracy to protest against the usurpations of the Electoral Commission.

Argument before U. S. Circuit Court at Springfield, Illinois at the March term, 1877, in the matter of the receivership of the O. and M. Railway.

Argument before the Jury at Terre Haute, Indiana, Feb. 14, 1879, in the prosecution of Jackman and Knight for murder.

Speech at Terre Haute, Indiana, Aug. 5, 1880, in making a race for Congress.

Banquet speech at the Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, March 17, 1881, before the Knights of St. Patrick, of St. Louis Mo.

Address before the Students of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, March 3, 1882.

Banquet speech at Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, March 17, 1882, at a banquet commemorative of St. Patrick.

Address before the Iroquois Club at a banquet in Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, in March 1884.

Address before the students of Holy Cross College, at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic in 1886.

Address before the students of St. Andrews College at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic in 1887.

Bayless W. Hanna and Sarah Oakalla Hanna were the parents of fourteen children, seven of whom died in infancy. Those surviving were,

(a) John Telford Hanna, born June 28, 1860, married in 1884, Cornelia McDonald. He died June 6, 1887.

(b) Read Hanna, born Dec. 18, 1862, married May 8, 1900, Evelyn Tasker of Washington, D. C. and resides at 1328 Massachusetts Ave. N. W. Washington D. C. (See sketch of Read Hanna, following list of the children of Hon. Bayless Hanna.)

(c) Bayless Hanna, born July 12, 1865. Resides in Chicago, Illinois.

(d) James Richmond Hanna, born Jan. 12, 1867, graduated from Wabash College 1889. Admitted to the Bar at Crawfordsville, Indiana 1890. Special Pension Examiner 1894-1903, now practicing law in Chicago.

(e) Oakalla Hanna, born Dec. 14, 1871, married Edward D. Castleton of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1898.

(f) Mary Hanna, born Dec. 21, 1876, married Feb. 23, 1902

**Read Hanna,
Great-grandson of James Hanna, (1753-1827)
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at Charleston, S. C., to Wm. F. Martin, issue James H. Martin.

(g) Ruth Hanna, born June 3, 1882, at Terre Haute, Indiana.

Mrs Bayless W. Hanna resides in Chicago, Illinois.

READ HANNA.

Read Hanna, son of Bayless W. and Sarah Oakalla Read Hanna, was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, December 18, 1862, where he began his education in the common schools, which he left in September 1879 in order to prepare for college in Paris, Illinois. He entered the second preparatory class at Wabash College in September, 1880, to take the classical course and graduated at that institution in June, 1885, receiving from Dr. Joseph F. Tuttle, President, the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In August, 1885, he left for Buenos Ayres, Argentine, Republic, where he served till July 1889, as clerk to the U. S. Legation, under his father, who held the position of minister. Immediately on his arrival in Buenos Ayres he took up the study of the Spanish language, which he pursued with such diligence that in six months he was able to speak it fluently, and was the interpreter of the Legation till his retirement in 1889. In July, 1889, he left Buenos Ayres, accompanying his father to England, where they visited Southampton, London and Liverpool. He returned to his home at Crawfordsville in September of the same year, where he completed the study of law which he had begun under the tutelage of his distinguished father. He was admitted to the Bar at Crawfordsville, Nov. 25, 1890, and entered into a partnership with his younger brother, James R., under the firm name of Hanna and Hanna. He took an active part in the politics of his own county and campaigned in 1892, 1894 and 1896, in support of the Democratic ticket. In 1897 he was appointed United States Special Examiner of Pensions, after a competitive Civil Service examination in which he attained the highest average of seventy-five

competitors; since which time he has filled responsible assignments as Special Examiner in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Washington, D. C.

While in college he was an enthusiastic member of the Indiana Gamma Chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He is a member of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, F. A. A. M.; Mount Vernon Chapter No. 3 R. A. M.; Columbia Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar; and Almas Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; all of Washington, D. C. Is also a Past Noble Grand of Central Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., of Washington, D. C. He takes a deep interest in fraternity work and during the year 1891 served his Blue Lodge as one of its instructors. He has made a number of addresses before various Lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows in Washington. Is still in the Civil Service. United in marriage May 8, 1900, with Miss Evelyn Tasker, of Washington, D. C.

(5) SARAH FRAZIER HANNA, fifth child of James and Hannah Bayless Hanna, was born July 20, 1795, in Scott County, Kentucky. In 1804 she removed with her parents to Ohio, settling near Dayton. On October 10, 1820, she was married to Harvey Ward, of Kentucky. Harvey Ward was born December 13, 1792, near Cynthiana, Harrison County, Kentucky; the son of William Ward and Martha Jameson, who were Virginians. At Cedarville, Green County, Ohio, the seven children of Harvey Ward and Sarah Hanna Ward were born. Harvey Ward died September 12, 1844, while on a visit in Troy, Ohio. Sarah Hanna Ward died January 22, 1872, at the home of her son, James H. Ward, in Lafayette, Indiana.

CHILDREN OF HARVEY AND SARAH WARD.

- (A) Harriet Hannah Ward, born Dec. 15, 1821; died Mar. 14, 1901.
- (B) Martha Ward, born Feb. 2, 1824, died June 24, 1854.
- (C) Caroline Ward, born March 53, 1827, died July 8, 1870.

(D) Jas. Harvey Ward } twins, b. May 31, 1829 { Lafayette, Ind.
 (E) Wm. Lewis Ward } Apr. 14, 1894.

(F) Margaret Elizabeth Ward, born Dec. 18, 1831, died Nov. 26, 1894.

(G) Thos. Bayless Ward, born Apr. 27, 1835, died Jan. 1, 1892.

(B) MARTHA WARD, married Barnett Jenkins, June 17, 1847, at Lafayette, Indiana. He was born in England May 18, 1824, and died at Lafayette, Indiana, January 1887.

(D) JAMES HARVEY WARD, married Jane Rainey, Sept. 22, 1853, at Lafayette, Indiana. Jane Rainey was born Jan. 1, 1834 and died Jan. 14, 1892, issue three children.

Sarah Hanna Ward, died in infancy.

Charles Samuel Ward, died in infancy.

Martha Harriett, living in Lafayette, Indiana.

(E) WILLIAM L. WARD married Annie Elizabeth Parker Nov. 15, 1855. She was born March 1835, died March 1888. To William and Elizabeth Parker Ward were born five children:

(a) Mary King Ward, married Chas. R. Barnes, Dec. 25, 1883.

(b) Edward H. Ward, died 1878, aged 19 years.

(c) Jessie Ward, married Robert P. Davidson, June 1883.

(d) William Ward, died in infancy.

(e) Caroline Ward, died in infancy.

(a) Issue of Mary King Ward and Chas. R. Barnes, 2 children, Edward W. Barnes, died 1887.

Charles Lyle Barnes.

(c) Issue of Jessie Ward and R. P. Davidson, 3 children,

William Ward Davidson,

Eleanore Davidson,

Robert P. Davidson.

(F) MARGARET ELIZABETH WARD married Thomas Gilland Rainey, Oct. 26, 1853. He was born Mar. 15, 1829. Issue,

(a) Harvey Ward Rainey, born 1854, died 1902, married Maria Venventerville.

(b) Charles Samuel Rainey, married Florence Geaves, Oct. 1896.

(c) Caroline Elizabeth Rainey, died 1891.

(d) Thos. G. Rainey, died 1880.

(e) Frank L. Rainey, married Bella Murdoach Apr. 20 1894.

(f) Alice Jane Rainey.

(g) Edward Ward Rainey.

(G) THOMAS BAYLESS WARD married Harriet L. Wanee June 10, 1856, she was born in Ohio in 1838, Issue,
Sarah Ward.
Lucy M. Ward.
Mabel Ward.
Harvey Warran Ward, died in infancy.

SKETCH OF THOMAS B. WARD.

Thomas Bayless Ward, Grandson of James Hanna (1753—1827), born at Maryville, Union County, Ohio, April 27, 1835. Moved to Lafayette, Indiana, with his parents in 1836, was educated at Wabash College and at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio: graduated from the last named institution in June 1855: studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1857: was elected Mayor of Lafayette in 1861, and re-elected in 1863, serving four years: served one term as clerk to the City of Lafayette and three terms as City Attorney of that city: was appointed by Governor Hendricks, in 1875, Judge of the Superior Court of Tippenanoe County, Indiana, and elected to that position in 1876, serving five years in all as Judge: was elected to the Forty eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Democrat: served as Congressman from 1883 to 1887, when he resumed the practice of law, and died January 1, 1892. Mrs. Harriet L. Ward, with her three daughters resides in Washington, D. C. (See portrait of Honorable Thomas B. Ward.)

(6) SAMUEL HANNA, sixth child of James Hanna and Hannah Bayless, was born in Scott County Kentucky, October 17, 1797. Died June 11, 1866, aged 68 years and 11 months, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Married Eliza Taylor, born at Clinton (Buffalo), New York, February 13, 1803. She was the daughter of Israel Taylor and Mary Blair, of Massachusetts. Died January 12, 1888, at Fort Wayne Indiana. She lived twenty-one years after the death of her husband, in the Hanna home-

Hon. Thomas B. Ward, M. C.
Grandson of James Hanna (1753-1827)
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stead at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mrs. Hanna was a noble woman, to her husband an encouragement and helpmate; an ever ready friend to all those in need, and her long life was spent in well doing. She was loved by a large circle of friends and relatives. Eliza Hanna's grandfather Blair was an officer in the Revolutionary war and lived to the age of over 100 years.

Samuel Hanna and Eliza Taylor were married March 7, 1822, at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanna had twelve sons and one daughter. Eight sons lived to manhood:

(A) JAMES BAYLESS HANNA, born Jan. 11, 1823; died Aug., 1851, at Ft. Wayne, Ind. Married Mary K. Fairfield in 1843. They had two sons and one daughter, Clara Louise, Oliver Samuel and James Thomas.

Clara married Wm. L. Carnahan, of Lafayette, and they had four children, Louise (married Dr. Loyd N. Deming and has two children, Nelson and Mary Deming), Robert H. (married Connie Lumbard and has two children, Robert and William), Clara and Virginia.

Oliver S. married Mary E. Nuttman; they have two daughters, Julia and Gertrude.

James Thomas married Eliza Colerick, they having three children, Ethel, Margaret and Charles.

(B) AMOS THOMAS HANNA, born Feb. 28, 1825; married Sarah Fairfield in 1845. Amos Thomas died in 1846. They had one daughter, Thomasette. Thomasette married Benjamin D. Skinner, of New York. They had one daughter, Emily Montgomery.

(C) HENRY CLAY HANNA, born Feb. 15, 1829, married, Oct. 25, 1854, to Elizabeth Carson; died July 25, 1881.

CHILDREN OF HENRY CLAY HANNA AND ELIZABETH C. CARSON.

1 Samuel Carson Hanna, born Dec. 18, 1855, died Dec. 31, 1855.

2 Joseph Thomas Hanna, born Feb. 17, 1857; married Susannah Tousley.

3 Henry Clay Hanna, Jr., born June 11, 1858; married Sophia Seaton.

4 Minnie Eliza Hanna, born April 18, 1862, died Dec. 13, 1871.

- 5 Charlotte Hanna, born Aug. 16, 1864, died Feb. 20, 1884.
- 6 Annie Louise Hanna, born Jan. 19, 1866, died Sept. 15, 1893.
- 7 Robert Blair Hanna, born March 15, 1868.
- 8 Elizabeth Catharine Hanna, born Dec. 31, 1870; died Dec. 15, 1871.

(D) CHARLES HANNA, born Jan. 10, 1831; married Sarah C. McLain, Nov. 26, 1856; died Feb., 1881. Their children were Caralya and Samuel Frederick.

(E) SAMUEL TELFORD HANNA, born Aug. 22, 1834; married Martha Brandriff, Jan. 12, 1865. Samuel T. died November, 1887. They had three children, Mary, John Lowry, and Margaret Clara. John L. married Edna Grund. Margaret C. married Frederick Rouch.

(F) HORACE HOVEY HANNA, born April 6, 1838; married Elizabeth Rogers in 1858, died Dec. 1869. Their children were Alice, Jessie, Samuel Durwood, Horace Woodworth and Charles Hovey.

Alice married William C. Heckman. They have two children, George Clarence and Jessie H.

Jessie married Hugh McCulloch Bond.

Samuel D. married Minnie Kemp. They have two children, Eliza and Herbert Hovey.

Horace W. married Mary Grier, having one son, Hovey.

Charles Hovey married Jessie Weaver. They have two children, Alice and Samuel.

(G) WILLIAM WILLIS HANNA, born Jan. 26, 1840, died Sept. 15, 1869.

(H) HUGH TAYLOR HANNA, born Jan. 8, 1842.

(I) ELIZA HANNA, born Dec. 11, 1843.

After the consecutive births of twelve sons, the advent of a daughter into the family of Judge Hanna, as can readily be imagined, was the occasion of great rejoicing.

The only "girl" grew up to be not only the kind, devoted daughter, but the loved and trusted companion of her parents.

With many of the happy domestic characteristics of

Mrs. Mary Alice Hanna Heath,
Grand-daughter of James Hanna,
(1753-1827.)
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Eliza Hanna Hayden,
Grand-daughter of James Hanna,
(1753-1827.)
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a most charming, affectionate mother, she inherited to a marked degree many of the noble traits of her distinguished father.

She is a woman of superior executive ability and has filled many positions of honor and trust.

Her marriage with the Hon. Fred J. Hayden, June 4, 1873, has been a remarkably happy one.

FRED J. HAYDEN is a native of Cobourg, Canada, the son of the Rev. W. Hayden.

He was graduated, with honors, from the University of Victoria, College of Canada, in 1864, and received the Degree of M. A. in 1866.

In 1873 Mr. Hayden married the only daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Hanna, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in 1875 he resigned the Secretaryship of the C. P. and M. Railway and Mining Company of Canada, which office he had filled for several years, and with his wife took up his residence at the Hanna homestead in Fort Wayne.

In 1884 Mr. Hayden was elected a member of the Lower House in the Indiana Assembly and served two Sessions. In 1888 he was elected Joint Senator for the Counties of Allen and Whitley, and served two Sessions in the Upper House.

In 1892 he was appointed by the late Governor Hovey a member of the Indiana Fair Commission and at the organization of the Board was unanimously elected its Treasurer, which office he filled until the close of the Worlds Fair in 1893.

For Military Services rendered in 1867 Mr. Hayden received a beautiful Silver Medal from the British Government and from the Ontario Government, a grant of 250 acres of land in New Ontario, bordering on the Nepigon River, the most famous trout stream in the world.

He has been for many years a Director in the First

National Bank of Fort Wayne.

He takes great interest in agricultural pursuits and like most Englishmen is an ardent lover of all kinds of out door sports and recreation. He and his wife own and continue to occupy the Hanna Homestead in Fort Wayne, Indiana, a picture of which is here given.

SKETCH OF HON. SAMUEL HANNA.

Samuel Hanna was born Oct. 18, 1797, in Scott County, Kentucky. His father, James Hanna, removed to Dayton, Ohio, in 1804, and settled on a new farm, lying south of that town. Samuel's earliest employment, away from the paternal roof, was that of post-rider, as it was called; that is, taking newspapers from the publication office, and delivering them to subscribers at their residences, located far and near over the country.

Subsequently he engaged in teaching a country school. He attended the Indian treaty at St. Mary's in 1818, in the character of a sutler, or purveyor, in connection with his brother Thomas, furnishing both food for the men and provender for horses, all of which was hauled with an ox-team from Troy, Ohio; he, with his own hands, hewing out feed troughs for the stock.

By this operation he realized a *small* amount of money. It was his first substantial acquisition—the corner stone upon which his subsequent colossal fortune was reared. He settled in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, in 1819, when he was in his 22nd year, the place at that time being a mere Indian trading-post, with very few white inhabitants. Here he entered into mercantile pursuits, his first storehouse being a rude log cabin, erected, principally, by his own hands. At this early day his chief customers were Indians. It may be remarked that Indian traders as a class, have mostly been regarded as about

Judge Samuel Hanna
Son of James Hanna (1753-1827)
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the worst specimens of the race, but no such imputation attaches to the character of Mr. Hanna. His splendid fortune was not acquired by defrauding his fellow-men, either white or red, but by great business sagacity, the most indomitable industry and rigid economy. He often declared that he never expended a single dollar for any personal pleasure or luxury until he was worth over fifty thousand dollars.

Samuel Hanna was emphatically a general in civil life. His name is intimately associated and blended with every period in the history of Fort Wayne. It would be impossible to write the history of Fort Wayne without at the same time, writing a large part of the biography of Samuel Hanna.

He early became an associate Judge of the Circuit Court and was repeatedly elected, at that early period, and in subsequent years a member of the State Legislature.

He became an extensive land owner in the Wabash valley and elsewhere, and was heard to say, upon setting out for Indianapolis, in 1843, that he could go by way of Lafayette and return by way of Andersontown, and feed his horse at his own corn crib every night during the journey.

A dim foreshadowing of a canal to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio river, was entertained by General Washington and early patriots and statesmen, as one of the possibilities of the far future.

But we are indebted to Judge Hanna for the first practical conception of that magnificent project. He first mentioned the project to Mr. David Burr, of Fort Wayne, who was a scholarly gentleman, of ability and influence. The two finally matured a plan of operations. Their efforts resulted, in 1827, in a grant by Congress to the State of Indiana, of each alternate section of land for six miles on each side of the proposed line, through its

entire length, to aid in the construction of the canal.

Thus originated and was inaugurated almost entirely through the influence and untiring energy of one man, this stupendous work of internal improvement, the Wabash and Erie canal; the longest continuous line of artificial water communication on the American continent, if not in the world.

The American Railway Review of September 1, 1859, says, "No one contributed more to the success of the canal policy during the first and trying years of its progress, than Samuel Hanna, of Fort Wayne. From 1828 to 1836, he was successively Canal Commissioner and Fund Commissioner, besides serving three years in the State Senate and one in the House, representing as Senator probably one-third the entire area of the State and filling, in each body for a time, the post of Chairman of the Canal Committee. In these official stations he evinced the same judgment, tact and force of character, which nearly a quarter of a century afterwards enabled him to render important service to the northern section of Indiana—the enterprise of completing that portion of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway lying west of Crestline."

Perhaps the wisdom and ability of Senator Hanna were never more strikingly displayed than in the establishment of the State Bank of Indiana. The President (Jackson) having recommended the creation of more State Banks, Judge Hanna was made Chairman of a Committee of the State Legislature to draft a Charter. How well he performed that duty may be inferred from the fact that it passed both Houses of the Legislature almost precisely as it came from his hand, and was approved January 28, 1834. Thus was created the State Bank of Indiana—by common consent one of the best banking institutions that has ever existed in this country. No one ever lost a dollar by the State Bank of Indiana.

A Branch Bank was at once established at Fort Wayne, of which Judge Hanna was President much of the time, and Hon. Hugh McCulloch (afterwards Secretary of the United States Treasury under Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur) was Cashier.

In 1852, in connection with Hon. Wm. Mitchell and Pliny Hoagland, Judge Hanna took the entire contract for building the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway from Crestline to Fort Wayne, a distance of 132 miles, and immediately entered upon the prosecution of the work. After making some progress the means of the Company became entirely exhausted and the work was suddenly brought to a standstill. No one could devise ways and means to advance a step in the work. The President of the Company resigned in despair. Judge Hanna was elected to fill the vacancy. In three days he was in the Eastern cities, pledging his individual credit and that of his coadjutors, Hoagland and Mitchell, for funds. This effected, without delay he went to Montreal and Quebec to redeem iron that had been forfeited for non-payment of transportation. The crisis was past: work was resumed, and in November, 1854, the cars from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia came rolling into Fort Wayne.

In the fall of 1852 Judge Hanna was elected President of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. He was then President and chief manager of two companies—both without money. Judge Hanna early and earnestly espoused the cause of *consolidation*. On the first day of August, 1856, the three minor corporations were obliterated and the great Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company succeeded to their franchises and liabilities. Mr. Hanna was elected Vice President of the Consolidated Company, and held that office until his death. He lived to see this great Railway a completed and successful public work. He lived to see Fort Wayne—the city of his love, to which he came

when it was a mere trading post, with no post-office between it and Chicago—grown to a large and prosperous city.

He lived to reap as he deserved, large pecuniary rewards for his years of toil and self denial. He was eminently a man of affairs, a practical man, one of a large, clear mind and indomitable purpose. He was a great reader and belonged to the highest type of the pioneer class of men. He was more than a statesman for he had in him the elements and power of the men who build cities and found States. He was a temperate, well controlled man; the idol of his family. His last illness was brief. He was taken ill on June 6, 1866, and died on the 11th. The funeral took place on June 13, 1866, under the charge and direction of the Masonic Fraternity, of which Judge Hanna had long been a consistent and honored member. The attendance was undoubtedly the largest ever witnessed on a funeral occasion in Northern Indiana.

Judge Hanna's religious training was in the Presbyterian Church, of which his father was an Elder for some fifty years. He early became a Ruling Elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Fort Wayne, organized in 1831, an office which he held during the remainder of his life.

COLONEL HUGH HANNA.

(7) COLONEL HUGH HANNA, seventh child of James and Hannah Bayless Hanna, was born near Georgetown, Kentucky, July 26, 1799; died at Wabash, Indiana, January 18, 1879, in his 80th year. He came to Dayton, Ohio, with his parents, in 1804, and there learned the Cabinet business.

January 22, 1824, he married Elizabeth Eruley, who died in 1861. In 1823 he removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and engaged in mercantile business, his business

**The Samuel Hanna Homestead.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
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being chiefly in supplying the Indian trade. In the spring of 1834 he bought government land in Wabash County and laid out the town of Wabash. In 1835, with his wife and two children, he moved to Wabash, then known as "Treaty Springs." Here he engaged in general store business and supplying the Indians and contractors on the Wabash and Erie Canal, then being constructed. Mr. Hanna was elected the first County Treasurer, holding that office two terms; was Postmaster for some years, and held other offices. He also built the first Court House for Wabash County. His home, for a hundred miles around, was known as the Presbyterian Tavern, the ministers always making it a point to stop with Col. Hanna.

To Hugh and Elizabeth Hanna were born three sons and four daughters—George W., Hugh W., James W., Julia Ann, Josaphine, Isaphine and Ada C. Hanna.

(1) George W. Hanna died when 18 months old.

(2) Josaphine died aged 12 years.

(3) Julia A. died in 1898. She had married Judge James D. Connor in 1846, and had issue, (a) O. W. Connor married to Annie Keys, they have issue four sons and two daughters. (b) Horatio, married Mary Keys and has issue three sons. (c) James D., Jr. married Clara Thurston and has issue, three daughters.

(4) Hugh W. Hanna married in 1858———, who died in 1890, having had issue two daughters (a) Nettie L., married to C. F. Morris and has one daughter, Marie H., married to Mr. South and has infant boy. (b) Gertie E., married to Wm. D. Smith, and has issue five daughters and one son. Hugh W. Hanna resides in Chicago and married in 1892 Miss Lucy Poorbaugh.

(5) James W. Hanna married Sarah J. Miles; issue, a son and daughter—Hugh, married; and Lucy, married and has issue a son and a daughter. Resides in Chicago.

(6) Isaphine Hanna, married A. L. Tyor and has issue a son and a daughter. She resides in Wabash, Indiana.

(7) Ada C. Hanna married William Miles and has one son and three daughters: Bert, Blanche, Elizabeth and Lucy. Ada

Hanna Miles resides in Wabash, Indiana.

(This record of Hugh Hanna's family is imperfect, because members of the family neglected answering letters of inquiry.)

(8) **NANCY W. HANNA**, eighth child of **James Hanna** and **Hannah Bayless**, died in **Ft. Wayne, Ind.**, in 1857. (Date of birth not given.) The following letter from her daughter, **Mrs. Susan R. Shoaff**, gives all that the Author has been able to learn concerning the family of **Nancy Hanna**:

In reply to your letter of last November regarding members of "James Hanna's" family, I will give you as correct a history as I possibly can of my Mother's direct family. **Nancy W. Hanna** my mother was married to my father **James Barnett** November 22, 1824 in **Troy Ohio** at the home of mother's sister **Mrs. Telford**. My father came to **Fort Wayne** in 1812 with a company of soldiers. **Fort Wayne** was at that time but a trading post. My father remained here and opened a general trading store of merchandise. He transported his goods from **Dayton** by canoes and dug outs. In 1824 my father and mother were married and my mother came directly to **Fort Wayne** after her marriage and spent the rest of her life here. When a child I heard my mother many times tell of their wedding journey in a covered wagon and that my father had to surround their camp at night with a fire line for protection against the howling wolves. They had eight children of whom four died in infancy. My eldest brother **John Huston** died over thirty years ago unmarried. **A. G. Barnett**, a younger son, is still living and has two sons, two daughters and one grandson. The oldest daughter **Mary A. Barnett** married **Watson Wall** in 1849 and is now living in **St. Louis**, she also has four children, two sons and two daughters, one granddaughter and four grandsons. I am the youngest member of my father's family, was married in 1870 to **John A. Shoaff**. We have two children, our daughter **Mary** now **Mrs. Albert J. Mitchell**, is living in **St. Louis**. Our son, **Frederick Barnett Shoaff** is married and is now

Joseph Smith Hanna
Son of James Hanna (1753-1827)
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racting law in Ft. Wayne. Shortly after my mother's marriage her brother Samuel was induced to locate here. He and my father were associated together in business for some years. In 1831, my father and mother with nine others organized the First Presbyterian church here, which is now the parent of 2nd, 3rd and 4th branches. In June 1851 my father died and my mother August 1857.

Yours Sincerely,

Susan R. Shoaff

JOSEPH SMITH HANNA.

(9) JOSEPH SMITH HANNA, the ninth child of James and Hannah Bayless Hanna, his wife, was born in Dayton, Ohio, December 7th, 1803, after the family had removed from Scott County, Kentucky to that place. He died in Lafayette, Indiana, August 4th, 1864, and was buried in Greenbush Cemetery. His mother died when he was but eight months old, and his sister, Elizabeth, had the care of his very early childhood.

He removed to Randolph County, Indiana when about nineteen years of age, and lived at first on a farm. He removed thence to Lafayette, Indiana, in the autumn of 1827 and was an early pioneer merchant at the head of navigation on the Wabash River at that point, which, for many years, was a distributing center for the supplies consumed in central Indiana and brought by freighters over the Allegheny Mountains down the waters of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers to Lafayette. At that time there were also supplies brought from New Orleans up the Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash Rivers and distributed or sold at Lafayette. He was related in a large sense to the products of central Indiana and the needed supplies of the people.

He was President of the Lafayette branch of the

State Bank of Indiana; and afterwards the owner of the controlling interest in the Commercial Bank at Lafayette, which was finally merged into the First National in 1863, about a year before his death.

He was a broad minded Christian man of fine character and superior mental power, of modest gentle nature, generous in full measure and successful in every phase of life.

He was an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Lafayette for many years; a quiet man of sterling worth. Among the papers presented at the Semi-Centennial celebration of the Second Presbyterian Church of Lafayette, Indiana in 1890, is found the following reference to Joseph Smith Hanna:

"Mr. Hanna was a strong man in integrity, judgment and piety, and was esteemed and loved by church and community. He had a modest, impressive dignity of manner, was deliberate and unprejudiced in his opinions, but true to his convictions of right. Active in business, he was helpful to young men and many have been able to date the commencement of their business success to the counsel and personal aid received from him. Not a few he also assisted in getting an education. He used his ample means with liberality and his home was called the "Presbyterian Hotel," as it was open to minister, layman or stranger, with generous hospitality. It was only a fitting tribute to true worth, when in after years his pastor preached his funeral sermon from the text, "And he was a good man and a just."

At the time of his death, the local paper commented as follows:

"Lafayette loses in Mr. Hanna a citizen who will long be regretted and whose loss will be deeply felt by all classes of society. He was charitable and benevolent without ostentation—ever consistent, kind, honorable and obliging. The record of his good deeds and kind words is impressed upon the hearts of many who will

**Joseph Sumwalt Hanna,
Grandson of James Hanna (1753-1827.)
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cherish and keep green his memory while life shall last."

He married his first wife, Nancy Nelson, in 1826. To them were born four children, three dying in infancy, and one, Esther Jane, lived to the age of twenty-three, becoming the wife of William A. Potter and dying in 1850. Nancy Nelson, his first wife, died in 1831.

In 1832, in Lafayette, Indiana, he married Hester Ann Sumwalt, daughter of Godfrey Sumwalt and Barbara Kleinfelter Sumwalt. She was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1809, died in Lafayette, Indiana, April 10, 1893, and was buried beside her husband in Greenbush Cemetery. She survived her husband twenty-nine years. She was frail in body, but her beautiful face expressed her gentle spirit. She was superior mentally. Her amiability, her piety, her love for her children and her neighbors was known to all in spite of her modest self effacement.

Below is a list of the children born to Joseph Smith Hanna and Hester Ann Sumwalt; viz.:

- 1 Nancy, died in infancy.
- 2 James Godfrey, born 1834, died 1838.
- 3 Henrietta Amelia, born 1838, died 1866.
- 4 Martha Elizabeth, born 1841, died 1863.
- 5 Joseph Sumwalt, born Dec. 7, 1843.
- 6 Mary Alice, born March 8, 1846.
- 7 Henry Hugh, born Sept. 19, 1848.
- 8 William Potter, born Oct. 26, 1850.

Henrietta Amelia (the third child) married Alexander Wilson in 1858. Children: Jane Hanna Wilson, born 1859; Joseph Hanna, born 1862; Thomas Sharpe, born 1864; Alice Hanna, born 1866.

Jane H. Wilson married George K. Levering in 1881. One child, Ernest Wilson, born 1882.

Joseph Hanna Wilson died in 1900. Married Eugenia Gross in Tiffin, Ohio, 1887. One child, Thomas Sharpe, born 1890.

Thomas Sharpe Wilson (son of Alexander) died in 1887.

Alice Hanna Wilson married Edward Ayers, 1893. One child, Agnes, born 1897.

Joseph Sunwalt Hanna (fifth child) married Frances Virginia Weaver, 1873. Children: Joseph Stewart, born 1874; Florence Hester, born 1876; Fanny Weaver, born 1878; Alice, born 1881; William Phillip, 1884.

Florence Hester married Earl Fort, 1898. One child, Isabel, born 1902.

Mary Alice Hanna (sixth child) married John Whetstone Heath, 1869. Children: Helen Hanna, born 1870, died in 1871; Frances, born 1873; Alice Hanna, born 1874; William Philpot, born 1876; Bertha Hanna, born 1882,

Frances Heath married Washburn Tilson, 1895. Children; Alice Heath, born 1896; Donald, born 1899,

William P. Heath married Mary S. Spence, 1900.

Henry Hugh Hanna (more commonly written Hugh Henry Hanna) the seventh child of Joseph Smith Hanna and Hester Ann Sunwalt, Publicist and Manufacturer, Indianapolis, Indiana, was born in Lafayette, Indiana, September 19, 1848, and continued to make Lafayette his home until 1880, when he removed to Indianapolis. He was educated in Lafayette common schools, Wabash College, and the University of Berlin, Germany. He was united in marriage with Anna Hester Sharpe, daughter of Thomas Hindman Sharpe and Elizabeth Catharine Wilson Sharpe, of Indianapolis, at the home of her parents, October 22, 1873. Below is a list of the children born to them:

Hugh Henry Hanna, Junior, born Feb. 28, 1876.

Elizabeth Wilson Hanna, born Feb. 20, 1882, died May 18, 1886.

Katharine Wilson Hanna, born March 12, 1889, died Oct. 27, 1892.

HUGH H. HANNA.

The man who made it his business to fight for the gold standard until it became securely clinched, who, by his single energy made the Indianapolis Monetary Convention succeed, has been called "the hero of a great

Mrs. Anna Sharpe Hanna.
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financial victory." He is Mr. Hugh H. Hanna. The brevet was awarded by Mr. William E. Dodge, the night the New York Chamber of Commerce presented Mr. Hanna with a well-earned gold medal for his work.

Later Ex-President Benjamin Harrison said of him: "He has created a new standard of unselfish public service." Few men have had so keen a sense of public duty to the community, and fewer the pluck to accomplish such a national task as Mr. Hanna performed in marshaling the power of the Monetary Convention and directing it in the work it did so well.

He was born in 1848, at Lafayette, Indiana, where his father, Joseph S. Hanna, was a banker. Leaving Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, in his Sophomore year, and going abroad, he studied for some time in Stuttgart and Wurtemberg. He was a great traveler in his younger days, partly from choice, and partly forced by ill health. In 1873, he married Miss Anna Sharpe, of Indianapolis, daughter of the late Thomas H. Sharpe, a banker, and one of the early settlers of the town. Seven years later he bought an interest in the Atlas Engine works of Indianapolis, one of the largest establishments of its kind in the country, of which he later became the active head and sole proprietor.

Mr. Hanna's whole life has been a useful one, and of late years his public spirit has manifested itself in national affairs. Never seeking office, he has shown what could be accomplished by a patriotic citizen who was willing to put aside ambition, and to sacrifice himself and his time and money for the welfare of the public. The city of Indianapolis has felt his influence for good in many ways. His readiness to help in all good causes, and his deep interest in whatever concerned the well-being—whether spiritual or material—of the community, have long been recognized by his townsmen, and there is no one who stands higher in their regard.

Mr. Hanna had much to do with the organization of the charities of Indianapolis, and for many years he took an active part in the administration. The Art Association, too, owes much to him, and any movement looking to the beautification of the city has found him to be a warm friend and supporter. Gradually his influence spread abroad, and in the Republican State convention of 1896 he was an earnest advocate of a frank and honest declaration in favor of sound money. In those distressful days the country was listening with profound anxiety for word from the States of the Middle West, particularly Indiana, which was then, as it had been for years, a pivotal state. In many parts of the country little was expected. Indiana was chiefly known because of the widespread prevalence of the greenback heresy in earlier days, and it was doubted whether the Republicans would have the courage to speak the needed word. Worse yet, only a few years before this, a Republican State convention had commended the Sherman silver purchase act as a long yet prudent step in the direction of free-silver coinage. But Mr. Hanna and his friends won their fight, and the convention of 1896 said:

"We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

It was a great victory, with a moral effect that can hardly be overestimated. The National Republican convention, that met at St. Louis soon afterwards, was much influenced by the Indiana declaration, and the influence of the Indiana men had much to do with strengthening it in its declaration for gold. Mr. Hanna was active throughout the campaign. He was glad to recognize any men as allies who were willing to help in the fight against free silver, no matter what might be their views on other questions. Unlike some of his Republican friends, he

saw that there was but one issue—the financial—and he bent all his energies to secure the right verdict on that.

But he also recognized that the election did not of itself settle anything. The Republican victory was nothing more than a commission or mandate to the party to carry through the work of financial reform. Out of the agitation, in which Mr. Hanna bore a leading part, came the call of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, issued shortly after the election, summoning a conference of the commercial bodies of the Middle West to consider the policy to be pursued. This conference called a convention of the commercial organizations throughout the country, which met in Indianapolis in January, 1897. It was a notable gathering, and its deliberations led to important consequences. Of course it declared for the gold standard, and outlined a scheme of monetary reform. It asked Congress to appoint a commission to deal with the great question, and make a report for the guidance of Congress.

Feeling, however, that Congress might refuse to act, the convention constituted an executive committee of fifteen members, with Mr. Hanna at its head, which was to appoint a commission to do the work in case Congress should fail to act. The appointment of this commission devolved on Mr. Hanna, and great wisdom and tact were shown by him in the choice of its members. It devoted much time to the consideration of the subject in all its details, and presented its report, together with a bill for a currency system, to the convention which re-assembled at Indianapolis in January, 1898, under the presidency of Governor Shaw, of Iowa, now Secretary of the Treasury.

The report was adopted by the Convention and was widely distributed throughout the Country. The fight was kept up till the free silver majority in the Senate was overthrown, and committees of both Houses had agreed on a measure embodying the main principles advocated

by the Monetary Commission. In this struggle Mr. Hanna was a leading figure.

He spent much time in Washington, and used his personal influence with Mr. McKinley and with Congress to secure favorable action.

And his services have been generously acknowledged. In April, 1900, he was elected an honorary member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, which gave a dinner in his honor. On that occasion a gold medal was presented to him. One of the speakers was Mr. Wm. F. Dodge, of New York, who said: "I really think that we have no military or naval hero who has carried on a battle more wisely, with more genius, with more true strategem than he has; and he has been so honest about it, so kind and so true, everybody in Washington knew him and everybody loved him. Several gentlemen there told me that he had more influence than any other man in the Capitol, because he had absolutely no selfish motive behind him.

I hope and believe that Mr. Hanna's name will go down to posterity as the hero of a great financial victory. I feel that since the time of Alexander Hamilton we have had no man who has done more for the industrial and financial and commercial interests of the country than Mr. Hanna has done. We are honoring ourselves in honoring him, and those of us who have been associated with him not only admired his genius, his high character and his unselfish patriotism, but we have learned to love him as a true man. And as long as America continues to produce such men as Mr. Hanna, and those who have been associated with him, we need have no fear for our country."

A few days before this Mr. Hanna was the guest of honor at a dinner in Indianapolis. The late Benjamin Harrison presided, and many of the leading citizens, Mr. Hanna's friends and neighbors, were present.

The recognition of his services to the country was generous and enthusiastic. Mr. Harrison said:

“Here in our beloved city, three years ago, a movement was inaugurated having for its central purpose the definite establishment by law of the simple gold standard as the basis of our currency. That movement spreading from this center, and supported by the great commercial bodies of the United States, has won a notable and lasting triumph. In the good work done by those great commercial forces one of our fellow citizens has been the director-general. . . . Wanted—a strong, trained man, who has made a success of his own business, who will quit it and bring to reform work the energy and wisdom he has used in his own affairs, without compensation. We had better make that advertisement ‘till forbidden,’ for there will be no rush for the place. The Indianapolis Monetary Convention, by a rare stroke of good fortune, found a man like that, as the song goes, ‘*The very first time.*’ Our friend and neighbor, Mr. Hugh H. Hanna, has done a very noble and a very notable work. He has set up a new standard of unselfish public service, and we are here to express our appreciation of it.”

As further evidence of the appreciation in which his services were held, Harvard University conferred upon Mr. Hanna the degree of M. A., and Wabash College gave him the degree of LL. D. Mr. Hanna still finds time from his large and absorbing business to work for the public good. He is a trustee of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in which he is deeply interested; and he is a member of the Southern Education Board. Thus he has been a potent force in the life of the City, State and Nation, and his influence for good has steadily grown as men have come more and more to appreciate his ability, his earnestness and his entire dis-

interestedness. Mr. Hanna has been much interested in this volume of history of the Hanna family, and has very generously furnished much of the data for the genealogy of his Grandfather Hanna's direct and rather numerous posterity. It is but fair to add that this personal sketch of Mr. Hanna is here inserted entirely without his knowledge or approval, he having furnished only the very meager account contained in the few modest lines found beneath his name in the list of his father's children. The portrait of Hugh H. Hanna, given in this volume, is from the oil painting which hangs in the New York Chamber of Commerce.

HUGH HENRY HANNA, JR.

HUGH HENRY HANNA, JUNIOR, Manufacturer, Vice President of the Atlas Engine Works of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born in Lafayette, Indiana, February 27th, 1876, removing with his parents to Indianapolis August 1880, was educated in the private schools of Indianapolis, the Hill school of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and the Massachusetts School of Technology, Boston.

On December 31, 1900, he was united in marriage to Agnes McCulloch, daughter of Rev. Oscar McCulloch and Alice Barteau McCulloch.

Their son HUGH HENRY HANNA, THIRD, was born to them April 13, 1902. This beautiful child, now less than three years old, is the great-great-grandson of James Hanna, the twin, and his portrait is here presented as a representative of the fifth generation from the brothers who came to this country in 1763. There will also be found in this volume the portraits of Charles R. and Fredrick W. Johnson, the great great-great-grandsons of



Hugh Henry Hanna III
Great-Great-Grandson of James Hanna (1753-1827)
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James Hanna; Charles Weess Hanna; great-great-grand-
sons of Thomas Hanna; and Charles Theodore Morton,
great-great-grandson of Robert Hanna

CHAPTER V.

FAMILY OF MARTHA HANNA.

MARTHA HANNA, the fifth child and only daughter of Thomas Hanna and Elizabeth his wife, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, January 7, 1758. She went with her brothers Hugh and Thomas into Washington County, Pennsylvania, while yet a young girl; was taken into Virginia and raised by a wealthy family, and was married in early life to EDWARD SAUNDERS, only son and heir of James Saunders, who had represented Orange County, North Carolina, in the Provincial Congress, which met at Halifax, April 4, 1776; and also in the Congress held at the same place, November 12, 1776. He was appointed Colonel of the northern regiment of his county. James' younger brother, William, the father of Romulus M. Saunders, Statesman and Senator, was an officer in the North Carolina line. The grandfather of Edward Saunders emigrated from England to Virginia and acquired large landed estates. One of the Emigrant's grandsons, John Saunders, Jurist, born in Virginia in 1754, studied law, but in 1776 raised a troop of horse at his own expense, and joined the Royal forces. He was subsequently Captain of Rangers in the Queen's Cavalry and was twice wounded. After the conclusion of the Revolutionary War he went to England, became a member of the Middle Temple, and practiced law. In 1790 he became a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and a member of the Council of the Colony. In 1822 he became Chief Justice. He possessed two valuable estates in Virginia, both of which were confiscated. These estates were afterwards restored to the Saunders family and passed to the only child of Edward

and Martha Hanna Saunders, John W. Saunders, who thus became an extremely wealthy man. John W., born in 1794, removed from Virginia to Tennessee, married Cynthia Pillow, a sister of General Gideon Pillow, of South Carolina, and purchased the magnificent mansion and estate of Melrose, near Nashville, from U. S. Senator Barrow, of Louisiana. (Alex. Barrow, U. S. Senator, born at Melrose 1801, died 1846, removed to Louisiana and became Whig U. S. Senator, May 31, 1841 to his death in 1846.)

To JOHN W. SAUNDERS and CYNTHIA H. PILLOW were born three children, (1) Cynthia Pillow, who became the wife of Colonel Thomas Williams and died without issue; (2) Narcissa Pillow, and (3) Major John Edward Saunders, the last two still living. These are the only living descendants of Martha Hanna Saunders. The writer has been in correspondence with his cousin Narcissa P. Saunders, for many years past and has several times visited the scenes of the Saunders homes in Nashville, Tennessee. From recent letters the following extracts will be given, showing Narcissa Saunders' estimation of her parents, and afterwards will be given an article showing who Narcissa Saunders is and that she, the last of the Hanna family, in her line, is justly entitled to the high honors that have been paid her, the true "Belle of the Southland."

Nashville, Jan. 28, 1904.

* * * I wrote you yesterday a hurried note and will write you on the subject we have mentioned, the Saunders family, or our branch of it.

My Father, who was a magnificent young man, was born in Virginia. My Grand Father, Edward Saunders, was a Virginian, but his family came from North Carolina. Both Father and Grand Father were only sons, great aristocrats, and occupied, high positions both in

Virginia and in North Carolina from the early periods of those states. My Father was a cousin of the late Judge Romulus N. Saunders of North Carolina, who was Minister to Spain, under President Polk and had been Governor * * * * * of my Mother, who was one of the greatest and most beautiful women the South ever produced, and she was as good as she was great, Ex-United States Senator Fowler, a very talented man, once said, "She was the greatest woman I ever knew, she was one hundred years in advance of her time. She could have governed an empire or commanded an army in person." Annie Payne, my Grand Mother, was a cousin of Governor Carroll but Governor Carroll loved her as a daughter and she lived for some years at his home * * * * *

Nashville, March 6, 1904.

My friend and Cousin:—

What a pleasure it is to know that I have met a new kinsman, especially on the Saunders side, for I have very few on my Father's side and I feel a great interest in those whose blood has even a small quantity of my own; and you have searched out this family with such energy and ability that I cannot doubt we are cousins. We are, on our side, a very energetic and ambitious family, and your little cousin, who is writing this, inherits these qualities in a high degree. I was greatly interested in looking at the pictures you sent me, particularly that of your Grandmother; such a sweet, lovely looking old lady, and her Father's sister married my Grandfather, Edward Saunders of Virginia. *
* * * * * We have no portrait of my very handsome Father, who, when he married my Mother was said to be the handsomest man in Virginia or Tennessee.

I do not know in what year my Father was born, being an infant when he died.

I am trying to get a miniature of my dear mother, a very lovely one, and if I succeed you shall have a fine copy. * * * I must tell you a little about my brother's name. He was first named simply, *Edward*, for his grandfather, Edward Saunders, of Virginia, but when his Father died my sorrowing Mother added *John*, through respect for her husband, and so he always goes by the name of John Edward Saunders. He was a soldier under General Lee, and greatly distinguished himself, although little older than a boy. He is finely educated and a fine writer, and by nature an exceedingly handsome man. My only sister, Cynthia Pillow Saunders, long since dead, was one of the most gifted and exquisite beauties in the South. I wish you could see her portrait. * *

Very sincerely your cousin,

NARCISSA PILLOW SAUNDERS."

MELROSE.

To John W. Saunders, elegant, talented, wealthy, of unimpeachable character and of an old Virginia family, it was given to win the hand of the famous beauty. But this first wedded life was of short duration. In a few years the devoted young husband died.

It was during his last illness that John Saunders made three requests of his wife, so soon to become a widow. The first of these was that she should take up her residence at "Melrose," previously purchased by him of Senator Barrow, of Louisiana. The second, that their three children, a son and two daughters, should be raised in the Episcopal faith; the third, that his son should never enter mercantile life; all of which were faithfully carried out.

A few years after the death of John W. Saunders, son of our Aunt Martha Hanna Saunders, his widow Cynthia married Governor Aaron V. Brown, twice Governor of Tennessee, and Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Buchanan.

An amusing story is told of the courtship of Governor Brown and this attractive young widow. In paying his addresses—as yet unavowed—he called at her house one day and was ushered into a room darkened to the degree which the prevailing fashion of those days pronounced correct; before the Governor had familiarized himself with the surrounding objects in the gloom, Mrs. Saunders entered. With enthusiastic politeness he advanced to meet her, not noticing a low stool directly in his pathway; unhappily he stumbled over it and fell upon his knees at the feet of the object of his affections. Equal to the absurd predicament, he seized her hand before she could utter a word of sympathy or apology, and exclaimed: “Madam, a happy accident has brought me where inclination has long led me.”

Such a declaration was, of course, successful, and the wedding took place one month after Gov. Brown's inauguration as Chief Executive, and from this period began for Mrs. Brown a public career of unsurpassed distinction and splendor. The entertainments at Melrose were many and brilliant, and as the gubernatorial residence it was visited by men of every distinction from every section.

At the expiration of his gubernatorial term Gov. Brown, “the great war governor,” was made Postmaster General under President Buchanan. A friend, writing of that period, says: “As the wife of a cabinet minister, Mrs. Brown's great beauty, hospitality and splendor of her entertainments made her the leader of Washington society. On gala occasions her house, the finest private residence in Washington, was a scene of attractive mag-

uificence that elicited the praise not only of all visitors but also received the commendation of the press throughout the Union. President Buchanan frequently called upon Mrs. Brown to preside at the White House, and was often heard to declare that she was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen."

Mrs. Toucey, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, was one day heard to exclaim, on seeing Mrs. Brown at a levee: "When I see her in white satin and laces and diamonds I think her the most beautiful woman I ever saw; when I see her in rose satin with flowers and pearls against her fair complexion, I think her more beautiful still; when I again see her, superb in silver and green brocade, I think her most beautiful of all."

Lord Napier, the British Minister at Washington, and his wife, gentle Lady Napier, became greatly attached to her, and never was a ball opened at the British Embassy until Mrs. Brown made her appearance. On one occasion she sent a representative, but Lord Napier would not suffer a refusal, but sent an especial minister begging her presence and stating that the guests were waiting. He descended to the carriage upon her arrival and escorted her to the ball room upon his arm.

Gov. Brown's death occurred in Washington during his term of office as Postmaster General. His remains lay in State in the great East room of the White House, and were then brought to Nashville on a special train, and accompanied by a congressional committee, and taken to the Capitol, where, for forty-eight hours, thousands of people, with tear-dimmed eyes, surged about the catafalque.

To his widow, who then returned to Melrose, he left a fortune approximating a half million dollars, but more than this the heritage of an untarnished name.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BEAUTIFUL MELROSE.

With its new name and its new mistress "Melrose" took unto itself a new lease of life. But three and one half miles south of Nashville, between the Franklin and Nolensville pikes, its situation was wholly suburban, yet urban in every convenience and touch of the city life. The adjoining estates were owned and occupied by the two sisters before mentioned, both of whom were wedded to men of standing and influence. The sight of Melrose was naturally picturesque. Near the entrance to the grounds arose a pretty lodge house, surrounded by magnificent evergreens and forest trees. The approach to the mansion was through a blue grass valley and over a rippling stream spanned by a rustic bridge, thence up a slight incline thick set with luxuriant flora, and about a heart-shaped circle, in the center of which sparkled and splashed a marble fountain and basin, the water for its supply forced up from a spring near by.

The house was brick and of old colonial style, with grand pillars supported by stone foundations and broad steps leading up to the porticos. The view from the front was fine, showing the blue hills in the distance, with the low lying valleys between them.

The interior of the house was quite, in keeping with its handsome exterior. The rooms were lofty, large and exquisitely furnished. The front hall was imposing in dimensions and opened into large parlors and drawing rooms. Against the walls hung a collection of paintings, considered one of the rarest in the Southland. Plate glass windows hung on hinges like doors and opened to numerous balconies, and on every hand was evidenced all the elegance and luxury that wealth and a cultivated taste could command.

The Civil War commenced shortly after the death of Gov. Brown, and Melrose became a point of conspicuous interest. The kinspeople of Mrs. Brown, including

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(The only child of Martha Hanna.)
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her son, Maj. J. E. Saunders, entered the Southern army, and while her sympathies were enlisted with the South she regarded secession as a political error.

Left alone at Melrose with her two daughters, Misses Narcissa P. and Cynthia P. Saunders, a young son of her second marriage, Granville P. Brown, and a retinue of servants, and hemmed in on every side by large and oftentimes lawless bodies of troops, she met the situation with the same courageous and fearless spirit that made her ancestors so renowned.

Melrose was often placed directly between the military lines of the opposing armies, and the position of these unprotected women became at times critical and even dangerous.

With kindly hands they administered to the distressed and the suffering on either side as occasion suggested or required, until Melrose came to be a "kind of sacred ground" between the enemy. For their better protection, guards were furnished by the commanders of both armies, and thenceforth Melrose was visited by all prominent Federals and Confederates.

And strange it is that during all the devastation and ruin of battle that raged about it, the mansion remained wholly unscathed. "There seems to have been," wrote a war correspondent of that day, "a sheltering aegis that sheltered Melrose and its inmates from harm, for its splendid grounds and magnificent surroundings are not marred in the slightest degree either by the careless and indifferent soldiery, or the cannon balls from Fort Negley and the surrounding fortresses, which laid low nearly every house in the vicinity."

Far from the least interesting figures of Melrose, were the daughters of the household, whose attractions won for Narcissa, the elder, when in Washington with her parents, and then in the blush of young womanhood, the appellation of "The Young Queen of the Southrons." Handsome, accomplished, wealthy and a member of an

illustrious family, it is affirmed by those fully cognizant of the facts, that this favored young woman as the reigning beauty received more offers of marriage from men of prominence in the United States and foreign countries than was ever accorded to another of her sex.

But at the close of the war the wedding bells rung merrily out at Melrose in celebration of the nuptial tie of the younger daughter, Cynthia, and Col. Thomas Williams, staff officer of Gen. Rousseau's staff; rung merrily only to be stilled, alas! by the funeral dirge of the winsome young wife within one short year of her marriage.

With the dissipation of the war cloud, the hospitable and charitable life at Melrose was resumed to a great extent. The poor, as well as the rich, the lowly, as well as the eminent, were alike welcomed to its doors. But "Time steals on and time steals from us," and through the consequences of war and other causes, the handsome patrimony left to Mrs. Brown became curtailed and Melrose passed to other hands, Mrs. Brown, with her son and daughter, who still survive her, removing to Nashville.

With the change in ownership came alterations, and the spell of the old association was broken. But to the habitues of Melrose of that olden time, its memories are unalterable and lasting and sweet.

OBITUARY NOTICES FROM VARIOUS SOUTHERN PAPERS.

MRS. AARON V. BROWN.

Some Hitherto Unpublished Historical Facts in Her Career.

Nashville American, Oct. 16, 1892.

President Monroe sent young Gideon Pillow on a special and perilous mission through the wilderness on horseback from Washington to a point near Nashville. The Cumberland River was much swollen; it could neither be forded nor could a man upon a horse swim it. A brave maiden, taking a paddle and seating herself in a canoe, stemmed the tide and ferried the handsome stranger across the stream.

This incident determined the destiny of the youthful pair. With Gideon Pillow it was a case of love at first sight, nor could beautiful Annie Payne long remain indifferent to the handsome and chivalrous youth who, with love and devotion, sought her heart and hand. The father of each were Revolutionary soldiers under Gen. Washington until the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, which event terminated the struggle for independence.

Annie Payne was the daughter of Josiah Payne, of North Carolina, and first cousin of Mrs. President Madison and of Mrs. George Steptoe Washington. Her ancestors were descendants of the royal family of McGregor's, of Scotland. Gideon Pillow was of English origin.

He was distinguished for great intelligence, great amiability, high moral character, and conspicuous valor—the latter trait forcibly illustrated by his conduct in numerous contests with the Indians.

William Pillow, brother of Gideon, was a noted Colonel of a regiment of Tennessee volunteers under General Jackson in the Florida war, and at the battle of Talladega was shot entirely through the body. A handker-

chief wrapped around a ramrod was passed through the aperture and the wound thus cleansed. He was afterward an aide-de-camp of Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and lived to be 103 years old.

Cynthia Holland Pillow, the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of Gideon and Annie Payne Pillow, and was born upon the splendid estate of her father in Giles County, Tennessee. At an early age she was sent to the Nashville Academy; she resided with her relative, Gov. Carroll, who, as well as his estimable wife, was as devoted to her as if she had been his own daughter. He seemed never to tire of praising both her beauty and the loveliness of her disposition. She remained under the guardianship of this distinguished General—and twelve years Governor—until her graduation from the academy under President Alfred Hume. Returning to her home in Maury County, this state, where, also, her father owned a fine estate, she became a great belle, and her hand was sought by many suitors.

After the lapse of a few years she married John W. Saunders, a handsome, talented and elegant young gentleman of high social position and of spotless character, and who belonged to a prominent Virginia family,

On one occasion Mrs. Saunders visited Mrs. Andrew Jackson, the adopted daughter of Gen. Jackson, at the Hermitage. The General, on learning that she was in the house, and although he was then virtually in a dying condition and propped up by pillows, sent for her. Approaching him he feebly asked her to kneel beside his bed: placing his hand upon her head, he said: "God bless you, my daughter; you came from as brave and true a stock as ever draw a breath of life." The time, the place, the solemnity of her surroundings, the passing away of the great hero, made an impression upon her which lasted through life.

The happiness of her first wedded life was of brief duration. In a few years her devoted young husband

died.

After some years of widowhood the beautiful Mrs. Saunders, at her magnificent home, "Melrose," near Nashville, married the popular orator and distinguished statesman, Governor Aaron V. Brown, one month after his inauguration. From this period commenced her public career of unsurpassed distinction and splendor. Melrose, her home, became a type of genuine Southern hospitality. Their entertainments were numerous and brilliant. The gubernatorial residence was visited by men of distinction from every section of the United States, as well as from foreign countries.

In this connection it is well to mention that Gov. Brown and President Polk were intimate personal and political friends, the former having acted as groomsman for the latter in marriage. In the conduct of the Mexican war President Polk had no warmer supporter than Aaron V. Brown, called the "Great War Governor."

Mrs. Brown's brother, Gideon J. Pillow, who had been President Polk's law partner and life-long friend, was made Major-General and second in command of the American Army in Mexico. In this war he was the confidential adviser of the President. In that brilliant campaign Gen. Pillow received two wounds—the one at Cerro Gordo, the other at the storming of Chapultepec—which action closed the war.

The next public position held by Gov. Brown, after the expiration of his gubernatorial term, was that of Postmaster-General under President Buchanan. As the wife of a Cabinet Minister Mrs. Brown's great beauty, hospitality and splendor of her entertainments made her the leader of Washington society. On gala occasions her house—the finest private residence in Washington—was a scene of attractive magnificence that elicited the praise, not only of all visitors, but also received the commendation of the press throughout the Union.

President Buchanan frequently called upon her to preside at the White House. He had been Minister to England and had seen many of the court beauties of Europe, but always declared that Mrs. Brown was the most beautiful and queenly woman he had ever seen. These compliments from the President were pleasing to her husband, who entertained for his wife sentiments of the most romantic devotion to the last moment of his life.

Lord Napier, the British Minister at Washington, always declared that Mrs. Brown was the most graceful and beautiful woman he had ever met, and Lady Napier, his gentle wife, was attached to her above all other women. Although Mrs. Brown was so admired by the high placed, the wealthy and the powerful, by the plain people she was devotedly beloved. She was their beau ideal of a perfect woman.

During her brilliant career in Washington her acts of charity and kindness to the poor in Tennessee, as well as to those around her were continuous and unceasing. Upon the death of Gov. Brown, which occurred before the expiration of his term as Postmaster General, his widow returned to "Melrose." Very shortly thereafter the Civil War commenced, during which eventful period she was a conspicuous figure. She regarded the attempt to dissolve the Union as a political error, but she never expressed her opinions offensively to any one. Her love, however, for these in whose midst she was born and reared and lived, was never affected by her political sentiments.

All of her kindred who were old enough to wear a sword or bear a musket were in the Southern army. Her gifted son, Granville P., the only child of her second marriage, was killed on his mother's plantation in Arkansas, while defending a slave, being about 15 years old at the time of his death. Her other son, Maj. J. E. Saunders, was far away with Gen. Lee's army, and with two daughters, Misses Narcissa P. and Cynthia P. Saun-

ders, Mrs. Brown was left at Melrose, surrounded by many slaves, by lawless men and large bodies of troops. In this unprotected condition, however, she was treated by the commanders of both armies with the greatest kindness and most distinguished consideration, they kindly and without solicitation furnishing her guards for the protection of herself and daughters. Throughout the war Melrose was visited by the commanding Generals of both sides, as well as by nearly all the more prominent officers. Her guards invariably became much attached to the kind lady whom they were protecting, and many of them maintained a correspondence with her to the close of her life. Some of these soldiers in after life named their children after her or some member of the family.

Immediately after the cessation of hostilities, at the urgent request of a number of Confederate officers and prominent citizens, who desired pardons from President Johnson, Mrs. Brown went to Washington. She had heard so much of the President's prejudice toward the Southern people that she dreaded to call upon him. Mrs. Brown was therefore agreeably surprised when the President sent his daughter in his carriage to the hotel with a cordial invitation from himself and wife to make the White House her home during her stay at the Capitol. This invitation was at first declined, but it being urgently and repeatedly renewed, it was finally accepted. While there Mrs. Brown described the wretched condition of the Southern people, and by her pathetic eloquence and touching appeals moved Mr. Johnson to tears. She succeeded in procuring pardons in the case of every applicant, and it was believed and stated by many prominent men that her visit had much to do with converting his prejudice toward the Southern people into sympathy, and in formulating his policy towards the South.

It may not be uninteresting to mention as a singular

incident that a magnificent floating palace, in the shape of a pleasure boat had been fitted up for the use of President and Mrs. Lincoln. Among the staterooms were two—one for the President, the other for his wife, furnished with royal magnificence, and which had never been occupied. The vessel was awaiting their first trip at the time of Mr. Lincoln's assassination. While Mrs. Brown was at Washington President Johnson gave an excursion party, and the former was one of the guests. She was assigned to Mrs. Lincoln's stateroom. At the breakfast table next morning the President asked her if she had slept well. Her reply was, "Mr. President, I did not sleep at all, but rested delightfully on that downy couch;" adding, "Strange, is it not, that I, a poor Southern woman, here in behalf of those unhappy people, should, instead of Mrs. Lincoln, have first occupied that splendid state-room?" He replied "that the ways of God were mysterious and strange." The friendship formed during this visit continued until Mr. Johnson's death. He rarely failed to pay his respects to her at Melrose on his visits to Nashville. After the war she resumed to a great extent her hospitable and charitable mode of life. Were all the acts of charity and kindness of this estimable lady related by the recipients thereof the recital would fill volumes.

Mrs. Brown was called upon by many bodies of eminent men and distinguished strangers visiting Nashville. Her house and grounds were open alike to the rich and poor, the great and the humble. Church and school gatherings, pleasure parties and picnics were continually in the beautiful groves and grounds, and for every person she had a pleasant smile and kindly greeting. Indeed, by her course of life the name of her illustrious husband was held in honor before the public almost as conspicuously as it could have been had he been living and in the full possession of all his splendid faculties. About

ten or twelve years ago she was nominated by the Ladies Mount Vernon Association for the Union, Vice Regent for Tennessee, but declined the position. Being urged to accept, she did so. In this position, nor in any of a fiduciary nature, would she receive into her hands one dollar under any circumstances. A year or two ago she was made an honorary member of the Ladies' Hermitage Association. Mrs. Brown never sought prominence. She was always modest, retiring and unselfish. Honors were thrust upon her from her girlhood to the day of her death. She never assumed an air of superiority over any human being. In her manners she was a blending of natural dignity, grace, graciousness and gentleness. Her diction and pronunciation were exquisite. Her voice was clear, soft and pleasing. She was a woman of great moral and physical courage. No pressure could move her against the convictions of her own conscience, though her sensitiveness was extreme. No danger or emergency was ever so great as to make her lose her self possession, and her courage approached the sublime. Wealth and prosperity did not spoil a disposition which the trials and sorrows of this life could not sour. Descended from among the most illustrious families of America, she never made her lineage a subject of boast or mention. She possessed ability and extraordinary beauty without vanity; large wealth without selfishness; and her veracity was absolutely unquestioned. Throughout her whole life she was given to kind words and good deeds. In the beautiful fulness of her character we might declare her to have been the Washington of women.

CHAPTER VI.

FAMILY OF THOMAS HANNA AND JANE COWDEN HANNA.

THOMAS HANNA, sixth and youngest child of Thomas Hanna and Elizabeth Henderson, was born in Ireland in the year 1760; emigrated, with his parents, to America in 1765. He left Bucks County, Pennsylvania, sometime prior to 1793 as at that date we find he had settled in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. He married, in 1786, JANE COWDEN, who was born in 1759. In 1835 Thomas and Jane Hanna removed to Harrison County, Ohio, where he died April 9, 1839, the date of Jane Hanna's death we do not have, but both Thomas and Jane Hanna were buried in the Cadiz (Ohio) cemetery. To them were born six children, one of whom, (the 5th) *Thomas*, died in infancy, the sixth child and youngest son was given the same name.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS HANNA AND JANE COWDEN.

1. Elizabeth, born 1788, married Samuel McCune, died 1827.
 2. John Cowden, born 1790, married three times, died 1865.
 3. Mary, born 1792, married Rev. Joseph Scroggs, died 1848.
 4. James, born 1794, married Mary Dickson.
 5. Thomas, born 1796, died in infancy, 1797.
 6. Thomas II., born 1799, married Jemima Patterson, died 1864.
- (1) ELIZABETH HANNA, born 1788 and named for her paternal grandmother, married SAMUEL McCUNE in Washington County, Pa. Elizabeth and Samuel McCune had seven children.
- (A) Margaret McCune, accidentally killed when a child.
- (B) James McCune, married a Patterson, lived near Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio.

Rev. Thomas Hanna.

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James Hanna.

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Sons of Thomas Hanna, (1760-1829.)

John Cowden Hanna.

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(C) Thomas McCune, a Minister in the U. P. Church never married and died many years ago.

(D) Samuel McCune, died a child.

(E) Margaret McCune II, died a child.

(F) Mary McCune, married David Patterson, both now deceased, but a son and a daughter live in Cleveland, Ohio.

(G) Elizabeth McCune, born 1824, married Samuel Brownlee a prosperous farmer of Washington Co., Pa. on Sept. 26, 1848. He died some 25 years since. Elizabeth Brownlee, now 80 years of age, lives with her children. Elizabeth and Samuel Brownlee had issue seven children:

(a) Mary Brownlee, married James G. Maxwell of Washington Co., Pa., they have two sons: the Rev. Montrose B. Maxwell, Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Birmingham, Mich., and Dr. Clark Maxwell, a Physician, Pittsburg, Pa.

(b) Ella Brownlee, married Rev. W. J. Buchanan of Monmouth, Illinois, the financial agent of Monmouth College. They have two daughters and three sons.

(c) Martha Brownlee, married Hugh Gabby of Pawnee, Neb.

(d) Clark Brownlee, the only son, died at the age of 17 years.

(e) Louis Brownlee, died while a student in Monmouth College.

(f) Etta Brownlee died in the 22nd year of her age.

(g) Belle Brownlee, married Prof. E. E. Elliott, of the State Agricultural College, Pullman, Washington. She died in 1903✓

(2) JOHN COWDEN HANNA, second child of Thomas and Jane Cowden Hanna, was born July 14, 1790 and died Sept. 15, 1865. He was pious from his early youth and was chosen Ruling Elder in North Buffalo Associate Congregation when but 26 years old. He was among the first teetotalers of his day and had difficulty in gathering his crops because he would not supply the harvesters the accustomed whiskey. He cast the first Abolition vote in his Township and kept with the despised minority until he joined the triumphant majority under Lincoln. He was interested in the Underground Railroad, and his close covered carriage frequently made night

trips bearing fugitive slaves on their way northward. Mr. Hanna was a man greatly beloved by his neighbors and a large circle of friends and his funeral procession was the longest that ever wound its way up the long hill to the North Buffalo grave yard. He was three times married, 1st to ISABELLA MARTIN, March 19, 1816, she died June 14, 1828 having borne five children:

(A) Margaret Hanna, born Feb. 28, 1817, died Sept. 17, 1844.

(B) Thomas Hanna, born Feb. 18, 1819 } died of measles
(C) James M. Hanna, born Mar. 19, 1822 } Feb. 6, 1831.

(D) Jane Cowden Hanna, born Aug. 22, 1824, died June 21, 1843.

(E) Elizabeth Martin Hanna, born March 10, 1828, still living and resides in Denver, Colorado, married James Leiper who died in 1883. They had issue:

(a) John C. Leiper, Atty. at Law, Denver, Colorado.

(b) Harper Leiper, Head of a department on "The Rocky Mountain News."

(c) Robert Leiper, Greeley, Colorado.

(d) Mabel Leiper, married a Mr. Montgomery, the Private Secretary to the Gov. of Colorado.

JOHN COWDEN HANNA married, 2nd, REBECCA M. ALLISON, on September 3, 1834. She was born in 1805 and died November 29, 1839. She was the daughter of Hugh Allison whose oldest brother, Gavin Allison was the Grandfather of Nancy Allison McKinley. "Mother" McKinley was therefore, a second cousin to the Hanna children, the issue of John and Rebecca Hanna. The old Allison Homestead, her birthplace, is shown in this book.

On October 2, 1897 Mother McKinley spent the day at the home of Charles Elmer Rice, in Alliance, Ohio, attending the Annual "Old Folks' Party." It was the last time she ever left her home, and exactly two months from that day, or on December 2, 1897, she suffered the stroke which terminated her life. She was, on this occa-

Birthplace of Nancy Allison (McKinley.)
Mother of President McKinley (1809-1897.)

The Old McKinley Home, Lisbon, Ohio.

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Rev. Thomas Henderson Hanna, D. D.
Grandson of Thos. Hanna (1760-1829.)
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sion 89 years of age, and during the day she gave many reminiscences of the Hanna family, of her Cousins in the John Hanna line, of the authors Great-grandparents, Robert and Catharine Hanna, of Lisbon, Ohio, and of their children, Benjamin, Esther Hole and Catharine Hole, all of whom she well knew, and of whom she had the fondest recollections, they having been her earliest playmates and near neighbors. Thus we learn that while Marcus Alonzo Hanna, the President Maker, was not in any way related to the President, there was an often *misquoted* relationship between the families.

The children of John Cowden Hanna and Rebecca Allison Hanna were

- (e) Maria Scroggs Hanna, born June 1835.
- (f) Rev. Thomas Henderson Hanna, born May 5, 1837.
- (g) James Rankin Hanna, born Nov. 10, 1838.
- (h) Hugh Allison Hanna, born Nov. 11, 1839, died 1842.

Maria (e) married William G. Maxwell, a farmer of Washington Co., Pa., and an Elder in the Buffalo U. P. Church, issue:

John C. Hanna, married Mary Snodgrass, 1902.

James Grier Maxwell, married Wilma McCracken.

Emma Lou Maxwell, married Rev. Neil Ferguson of Spring Hill, Indiana, U. P. Church. They have three children; Lois, Maxwell and Neil Cuyler.

(f) Rev. Thomas Henderson Hanna, born May 5, 1837, was graduated from Westminster College, in 1856, and from the Xenia Theological Seminary in 1861. He was Pastor of the Fifth United Presbyterian Congregation, of Philadelphia, Pa., from 1867 to 1875; First Church, Xenia, Ohio, 1875 to 1880, and of First Church, Monmouth, Ill., from 1880 to 1903, a period of over 23 years, when he retired from the active pastorate. Though retired he has in no wise ceased his labors or become inactive, but, as he says, in a recent letter, 'is a sort of "Minister-at large," subject to the beck and call of any congregation in temporary need, or of a Brother in distress."

He received his degree of D. D. from his Alma Mater also from Monmouth College. Was Moderator of the General Assembly at Rock River, Illinois, in 1897. On Oct. 16, 1862 Mr Hanna was married to MARY E. TEMPLETON, and has issue:

Wm. Findley Hanna, born Oct. 15, 1863, now Sec'y and Treasurer of Owens Machine Tool Co. of Springfield, Ohio. Married in June 1900 Elizabeth K. Elliot, of Philadelphia.

John Charles Hanna, born Aug. 13, 1855. Educated at Monmouth College and Xenia Theological Seminary. Organized the CHARLES HANNA MEMORIAL CHURCH at Oakland, California. Married Ella Frances Porter, of Monmouth, Illinois, Jan. 1, 1891. Took charge of the North United Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia the same month and died, of Typhoid fever, the 24th of April, 1891. His public ministry was brilliant and successful. See sketch, below, of Rev. J. C. Hanna.

James Aaron Hanna, the 3rd son, is General Secretary of Y. M. C. A. in Galesburg, Illinois. He married, in 1893, Miss Frank Weess of Keokuk, Iowa, and has one son, Charles Weess, born June 10, 1896.

Thomas Hanna, Jr. Educated at Monmouth College, Illinois, and Allegheny Theological Seminary, and has been Pastor of the U. P. Congregation, Steubenville, Ohio, for the past eight years. Is unmarried.

Lyda Hanna, Educated at Monmouth College, married, June 3rd, 1896, Palmer Findley, M. D., Assistant Prof. of Gynecology in Rush Medical College. Has issue Thomas and Mary.

Hugh Allison Hanna, now in the Passenger Department of Penna. R. R., in Philadelphia, Pa.

SKETCH OF REV. JOHN CHARLES HANNA.

Rev. John Charles Hanna, the second son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Hanna and Mary E. Hanna, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1865. The days of his infancy were passed in Philadelphia, during his father's pastorate over the Fifth Presbyterian Church.

His childhood was spent in Pittsburgh; his boyhood at Xenia, Ohio; college days and early manhood at Monmouth, Illinois.

He was graduated from Monmouth College in the class of 1886. Here his literary abilities began to at-

Rev. John Charles Hanna,
Great-grandson of Thos. Hanna (1760-1839.)
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tract attention, and on three separate occasions he was chosen to represent his Society in contest. On finishing his college course he taught, for a year, at West Sunbury Academy, Coulterville, Pennsylvania, and then entered the Theological Seminary at Xenia, Ohio, graduating in March, 1890. At the close of his seminary course he accepted an appointment by the Board of Home Missions to Oakland, California. Before leaving for this new field arrangements were made for his ordination to the Gospel Ministry by the Presbytery of Monmouth. This service was held in the First Church, Monmouth, May 17, 1890, his father preaching the ordination sermon. He reached San Francisco at the close of May and preached his first sermon in California at the First Church, June 1st; and in the evening of the same day occupied the pulpit of the Second Church. After some six months spent in Oakland a call came and was accepted from the North Church of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

January 1, 1891, Rev. Mr. Hanna was married, at Monmouth, Illinois, to Ella Frances Porter, and with his young wife entered at once upon the work of his life, preaching his inaugural sermon in Philadelphia the second Sunday in January, 1901. The installation followed in the same month, January 29th. Thus inducted into his proper official relations over the congregation, he settled down to the ministry of the Word and the pastorate, with a devotion that carried all the intensity of his consecrated manhood with it. But it was not destined to be long. His final sickness did its work rapidly, and on April 24, 1891, death ended his brief and promising career. After services at the North Church, his body was borne from the scene of his brief labors and laid to rest in Monmouth, Illinois, on the 29th following. His cousin, classmate and friend, the Rev. Thomas Hanna McMichael, now President of Monmouth College, pays

this beautiful tribute to the memory of the Rev. John Charles Hanna:

"In this little volume of remembrance it is mine to speak of Charlie, for so he is and must ever be to those who knew him best during his college days. But to one who knew him all his short life those years furnish but a small part of the memories that crowd the mind. As I write I am carried back to the other side of college days—back to the time of childhood, for even then we were often together; and now come the college days; and now on this side the years of seminary life. How many a niche in memory filled by his face and his words.

None of all his classmates had brighter prospects. None gave promise of a longer and more useful life, and just in the very morning time his sun went down. We *wonder* why, yet it is not for us to *ask* why. "For even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in Thy sight."

His was a personality that stamped itself on others. Wherever he went, in college and out, he made friends, and these friends have been made better by contact with him.

Purity was the soul of his life. His finely wrought nature shrank instinctively from anything impure and polluting. Those closely associated with him could not but breathe and feel invigorated by this healthy moral atmosphere he ever carried with him. In the fragrance that his daily life shed upon others, in the warm and earnest words of his public ministry, we know that he still lives. The day he died he was to have read a paper at a Young People's Convention at Baltimore, entitled, 'The Advantages of Early Consecration.' His heart could have spoken from experience on that subject. That paper, however, was never read; yet the life he lived, the death he died, set forth all that it could have contained then. But now could he tell of those advantages, how much loftier and sweeter would be his strain. As

**Charles Weess Hanna,
Great-great-grandson of Thomas Hanna,
(1760-1839)
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a classmate, as a friend, as one who has been helped by his life, I wish to place this sprig upon his tomb."

JOHN COWDEN HANNA married, 3d, MARTHA SMITH, July 3, 1845. She died November, 1890, in her 89th year.

(3) MARY HANNA, daughter of THOMAS and JANE COWDEN HANNA, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1792, and died July 29, 1848. She married REV. ROBERT SCROGGS, D. D., of Ligonier Valley, Pa. He was for over fifty seven years pastor of one congregation and a noted and eminent character in the pioneer ministry and church. His accuracy of scholarship and ability as a theologian were never questioned. He was keen of wit and could scarcely respect a man who could not appreciate pure humor or crack a joke. His anecdotes are said to have an abiding place in the old folk-lore of the Ligonier Valley. In the pulpit, however, speech and mind were as if he stood on holy ground and in the very presence of God. To "Polly" and Joseph Scroggs were born eleven children, all of whom lived to maturity except James R. who died in his tenth year and an infant unnamed.

CHILDREN OF POLLY AND REV. JOSEPH SCROGGS.

(A) Margaret C. Scroggs, born Dec. 18, 1818, married Joshua Dushane, Jan. 22, 1855. Issue, one child, Joseph Dushane, now living in Wilkinsburg, Pa., and has four children. Margaret S. Dushane died May 18, 1861.

(B) Thomas H. Scroggs, M. D., born March 1, 1821 married Louisa E. Hunter, Sept. 27, 1846. Issue 4 children, one daughter and three sons. Dr. Scroggs died March 4, 1859. His widow resides at Wapello, Louisa Co., Iowa.

(C) Jane H. Scroggs, born June 28, 1823, married Rev. R. H. Pollock, D. D. May 7, 1845. Rev. Pollock fell dead from his

horse as he leisurely rode along the streets of Mt. Vernon, O., in June, 1877. His widow resides at No. 52 Larwell Street, Wooster, Ohio. Of their large family but two survive: Mary Pollock, residing with her mother, and Thomas C. Pollock, of Aspinwall, Pa.

(D) Ellen M. Scroggs, born Dec. 15, 1825; died Aug. 26, 1849. Married Rev. Abraham Anderson, May 12, 1848. He died July 31, 1849. No issue surviving.

(E) James R. Scroggs, born March 1, 1828, died Oct. 14, 1837.

(F) Elizabeth M. Scroggs, born Sept. 1, 1831, married John Collins, Feb. 14, 1853 and died May 12, 1884. Issue six children: Frank, Mary, Jennie, Blanche, Ella and Joseph. Frank and Joseph are deceased, Ella Collins resides in Xenia, Ohio. Mary Collins married Rev. T. J. C. Webster, and resides in California. Jennie Collins is married and lives at Cedarville, Ohio. Blanche Collins married Rev. J. W. Ballentine, a Missionary, now in India.

(G) Rachel W. Scroggs, born Dec. 8, 1833; married Huston Cochrane Dec. 9, 1856, and resides at Macedonia, Ohio, issue two daughters and four sons.

(1) Laura Ella Cochrane, born 1858, married Wm. McFarland, in 1883. Her oldest son Huston M., born 1884, died 1887. 2nd son, George Wheeler, born 1888. 3d son Albert Rankin, born 1891.

(2) James Edwin Cochrane, born 1860, died 1861.

(3) Joseph Scroggs Cochrane, born 1862, died 1884.

(4) Harry Adolphus, born 1866, married Myrtle Nesbit and has one child, Helen Rachel Cochrane.

(5) Agnes Elizabeth Cochrane, born 1868, married George P. McFarland, in 1900 and resides near Greenburg, Pa.

(6) Thomas Pollock Cockrane, born 1872, died 1876.

(H) Rev. Joseph A. Scroggs, born July 28, 1835. He was among the first to enlist when the civil war broke out, tho not yet through College. He enlisted under the call of President Lincoln for three year men. He was at that time teaching school in Iowa, and became a member of Company C, 11th Iowa Infantry. He was in the Battle of Shiloh, and nearly all the subsequent battles around Corinth and at Vicksburg; in nearly all the engagements under Sherman, between Chattanooga and Atlanta; was mus-

Mrs. Rachel W. Cochran,
Grand-daughter of Thos. Hanna (1760-1839)
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Rev. Joseph A. Scroggs,
Grandson of Thos. Hanna, (1760-1839.)
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tered out some six weeks after his term of enlistment had expired, or a few days before Sherman marched for the Sea. During his Army life Mr. Scroggs contracted what is technically termed "granular Ophthalmia" in his eyes, the result of which was that he could not read a word for some three years after his return to civil life. This has so increased during the recent years that he is assured that total blindness will overtake him if he lives a few years longer. Though he is largely disabled from the active work of the ministry, he still preaches occasionally, and teaches a class of ladies in the Sunday School. He usually teaches without the use of a Bible having first carefully consulted the large family Bible in his private room, and committing the lesson to memory. Rev. Mr. Scroggs has but one son, David A. Scroggs, born Jan. 28, 1879, residing in Canonsburg, Pa. David A. Scroggs was married April 8, 1900 to Alice Boone and they have one little daughter. Rev. Joseph A. Scroggs also resides in Canonsburg, Pa. His portrait is here given, together with that of his sister Rachel Cochrane, the 7th child of Mary Hanna and Rev. Jos. Scroggs.

(I) John H. Scroggs, M. D., born Aug. 30, 1838; died Feb. 13, 1891, unmarried.

(J) Jewima R. Scroggs, born March 6, 1841, married Rev. A. H. Elder, May 31, 1864, died Jan. 18, 1895, leaving two daughters. The oldest married Henry Ritchie and resides at 197 West Thornton St., Akron, Ohio. The other married Rev. L. L. Gray and resides in Knoxville, Ohio.

(K) The eleventh child, born Nov. 1, 1843, died unnamed.

The Father, Rev. Joseph Scroggs, died April 18, 1873, aged a little past 80 years. He had been Pastor of the United Presbyterian Congregation of Fairfield and Donegall during a period of fifty-seven and a half years, commencing Oct. 1, 1815.

(4) JAMES HANNA, son of Thomas and Jane Cowden Hanna, born 1794, died January 11, 1865; married, 1st, MARY DICKSON; 2d, married Margaret Rankin, with whom he lived for many years, and both died in New Wilmington, Pa. To James and Mary Dickson Hanna was born one daughter, MARY DICKSON HANNA, born November 8, 1823, at Cadiz, Ohio, died September 25, 1899. She married (1st) George Carnahan, who died not many months after his marriage. Married (2d) on July 1, 1845, to the REV. GEORGE C. VINCENT, and went with him to his pas-

toral charge in Washington, Iowa. I quote a few lines from Dr. McLean: "James Hanna was an Elder in the Cadiz Congregation, then under the pastoral charge of his brother, the Rev. Thomas Hanna, afterwards pastor of our church at Washington, Pa. Mr. James Hanna and wife afterwards removed to Lebanon Congregation; Mercer Co. (Rev. Vincent having returned from Iowa and settled in Mercer Co., Pa.) where they located on a farm until near the time of Mr. Hanna's death, then living in New Wilmington, Pa. He was a ruling elder in the Lebanon Congregation and a most estimable and lovable man. My own heart went out strongly to Mr. Hanna and I never met him that I did not feel that I had met a friend indeed."

MARTHA DICKSON HANNA, only child of James Hanna and Margaret Dickson Hanna, was born near Buffalo, Pennsylvania, Nov. 8, 1823; married July 1, 1845 REV. GEORGE C. VINCENT. They lived for several years in Washington, Iowa, where Rev. Mr. Vincent had gone as a missionary. In 1847, on account of broken health they returned to Pennsylvania, where he became Pastor of the associate Presbyterian (Now 1st United Presbyterian) Church of Mercer Pennsylvania.

SKETCH OF REV. GEORGE C. VINCENT, D. D.

During the time of his pastorate there he was also Principal of the Mercer Academy. Afterward he with some others removed to New Wilmington, Pennsylvania and founded Westminster College, in 1852. Dr. D. H. A. McLean says "Dr. Vincent was peculiarly fertile in resource to accomplish a desired end. As an agent had he been willing to undertake it he could have stirred up the people to educate their sons and daughters, and raised more money for the college than any man we could have selected."

The arduous toil of rearing buildings, raising funds, securing students and Professors, was the work of many years. Rev. Dr. J. B. McMichael says: "These events will help the reader to understand the busy scenes in which Dr. Vincent spent almost twenty years of his life. From 1852 to 1871 his head, his hands, his heart were

Rev. George C. Vincent, D. D.

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Martha Dickson Vincent.

Westminster College, Pa. Founded in 1852 by Rev. George C. Vincent.
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occupied in founding, building, teaching, and devising ways and means for the success of the College. Nominally he was Professor of Greek, but in the earlier days he had to teach at times almost everything in the course. During six or seven of these years he was editor of the Westminster Herald, and associate editor of the United Presbyterian, published in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and for nearly twenty years pastor of the Lebanon Congregation, seven miles distant. God placed Dr. Vincent in a supreme place, and he did supreme duty." After nineteen years of such service he accepted a call to the pastorate of Brookville, Pennsylvania, where he enjoyed for a few years relief from the excessive labors of the College life.

In 1877 quite unexpectedly to himself the Board of Directors of Franklin College chose him to the Presidency of that College. He was loath to accept the work entailing so much excitement and turmoil, but as the matter was pressed upon him by the college, (his alma mater) and some of the younger members of the family were to be educated, he accepted the position, and gave himself with tense energy and ripe experience to the college work in 1884. Having by this time secured the desired educational advantages for his family, and having greatly elevated the standard and increased the efficiency of the institution, he resigned his position and accepted the Pastorate of the Latrobe, Pa., United Presbyterian Church. This happy Pastorate continued until a few days before his death. "His long and arduous public life only ceased in time for him to lie down and die, which he did in peace, surrounded by his family on the morning of October 16, 1889.

Martha Dickson Hanna Vincent was the constant inspiration and strong arm of help to her husband in all these busy years of responsibility and toil. The happy home life lent new vigor and courage to the husband and

father amid all his cares. Mrs. Vincent was a friend and favorite among the students and the people of the churches among whom they lived and was extremely generous in her hospitality and kindness to them. Her strength of character and warm sympathetic heart made her life a tower of strength in the rearing of her family and her wide influence for good in the community. In the midst of the many demands upon her time and strength she counted not her life dear unto herself, but gave of her best, year in and year in and year out, in bearing with her husband her share of the heavy burdens. Six children were born to them to crown their married life with blessing.

(1) JAMES HANNA VINCENT was born July 31, 1846 and died in Mercer County, Pa., March 17, 1848.

(2) WILLIAM HANNA VINCENT was born in Mercer, Pa., October 24, 1848. He grew up in the atmosphere of Westminster College from which he graduated in the classical course in 1869. After spending some time in teaching, he attended the theological Seminaries of Newburg, New York, and Allegheny, Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter in 1873.

He accepted a call to Ligonier, Pennsylvania, and took charge of the congregation in April 1874 being ordained to the Ministry in the following June. Part of the years 1878 and 1879 was spent in study in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in travel abroad.

In June of 1880 he was married to Nettie M. Jamison, only daughter of Hon. John C. Jamison, of Cadiz, Ohio. In July, 1887, having accepted a call to Mansfield, Ohio, he removed thither and remained in this Pastorate until in 1890, at the call of the Home Mission Board, he took up the work of restoring the work of the United presbyterian Church in Detroit, Michigan, which had been well nigh destroyed by defections and removals. He entered upon this work in October, 1890, with a little

**Rev. William Hanna Vincent, D. D.,
Great-grandson of Thomas Hanna, (1760-1829.)
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handful of people and not a dollar's worth of property. The work was very trying, but the congregation grew, and the Sabbath School, Young People's Work, and all the arms of the Church's usefulness, were little by little developed. In 1896 a beautiful Church and Parsonage were completed and the congregation went steadily forward in prosperity. In the fall of 1902 the newly formed Third United Presbyterian Congregation of Youngstown, Ohio, called him, without his knowledge, to become its first Pastor. It was difficult to sever the ties of a Pastorate of more than twelve years in Detroit, where the Church had grown about him as a family. The Church had grown from 13 to 170; the Sabbath School, Young People's Union and other branches of the work were in excellent condition, and property secured worth \$30,000. Youngstown, however, presented many excellent opportunities for mission work, which prevailed, and Youngstown was chosen. He came to his charge in January, 1903.

Dr. William Hanna and Nettie M. Vincent are the parents of three children:

(A) ELEANOR MARIE VINCENT, born at Ligonier, Pa., March 30, 1882. Graduated from the Detroit High School, in first honor rank, June, 1900. Graduated from Westminster College June, 1903, also in the first rank. She is now a teacher in the City Schools of Youngstown, Ohio.

(B) GEORGE CLARK VINCENT, born in Ligonier, Pa., Jan. 29, 1884. Now in residence at Queen's College, Oxford, England. (See sketch below.)

(C) MARTHA OLIVE VINCENT, born in Detroit, Mich., July 2, 1894. Now a pupil in Elm Street School of Youngstown, Ohio.

THE HANNA FAMILY REPRESENTATIVE AT OXFORD
UNIVERSITY, OCCUPYING THE CECIL
RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

GEORGE CLARK VINCENT, son of Rev. William H. Vincent, and a great-great grandson of Thomas Hanna who emigrated from Ireland in 1763, was born in Ligonier, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1884.

He graduated from the Detroit Central High School in 1901, being president of a class of 63; and from Westminster College, in the first honor rank, in June, 1904.

He won the prize in Junior Oration Contest in College in 1903; the second prize in competitive examination on New Testament Greek conducted by the American Institute of Sacred Literature, of the Chicago University, open to all colleges and universities in the United States and in which 300 colleges competed. In September, 1904, Mr. Vincent sailed for England, to occupy the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship, won by him in competitive examination, and took up residence in Queen's College, Oxford. The Hon. Cecil Rhodes made liberal provision for the education at Oxford of young men from the British colonies and the United States, also a few from Germany. The entire number is in the neighborhood of 170, of whom 48 are to be from the United States. This gives but one scholarship to each State at present.

To George C. Vincent was given the high honor of representing the State of Ohio. The examination for entrance to Oxford was held in the United States; but the subjects, lists of questions, etc., were prepared at Oxford and sent to the United States, and applicants were examined and their papers forwarded to England and the question of eligibility to University standing was decided there.

The examinations for Ohio were held at Columbus, in April of 1904. Eleven young men entered the race; one grew discouraged the first day and dropped out. Of

**George Clark Vincent,
Great-great-grandson of
Thomas Hanna, (1760-1839.)
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the other ten whose papers were forwarded to Oxford, three passed as having the necessary qualifications for entrance. A committee of five College Presidents in the State—namely, of Oberlin, Otterbein, Ohio State University, Marietta and Ohio Wesleyan—assigned the scholarship for Ohio on the grounds of scholarship, athletics and social qualities.

Mr. Vincent, who is now but 21 years old, measures five feet eleven inches in height, weighs 160 pounds and is proficient in athletic sports. He is a member of the Third United Presbyterian Church of Youngstown, Ohio, of which his father, the Rev. William H. Vincent, is pastor. He has been active in College Y. M. C. A. and Missionary work. The entire Hanna family is honored in having this distinguished member as a representative at Oxford. A picture of Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, is presented in this volume. At this Institution, founded by his Grandfather and long under his care, this brilliant young member of the Hanna and Vincent family was graduated. His father and several other members of the family are also graduates of Westminster. Other members of the family were graduated from Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio, of which the Rev. George C. Vincent was President for many years. A picture of Franklin College will also be found in this volume.

(3). MARY VINCENT HAMILTON was born June 21, 1851. Graduated from Westminster College in 1871. Was married to William Findley Hamilton, Oct. 24, 1882. They reside in Douglas, Wyoming.

(4) C. JANE VINCENT, M. D., born July 3, 1853. Graduated from Franklin College, studied medicine in Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia. Had one year of hospital training. Practiced medicine in Allegheny City from Dec. 1, 1882, until her death, Jan. 7, 1902.

(5) JAMES R. VINCENT, M. D., was born July 28, 1855. Ed-

uated at Franklin College. Studied medicine in Cincinnati, O. Began practice of medicine in Wilksburg, Pa., March, 1884, removing later to East Liberty, where he continues the practice of his profession.

(6) ANNA MARTHA VINCENT, born Nov. 28, 1857. Graduated at Franklin. A teacher in Allegheny City, where she died June 5, 1894.

MRS. MARTHA DICKSON VINCENT continued to reside in Allegheny City with her daughter, Dr. C. Jane Vincent, until September 25, 1899, when she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

The fifth child of Thomas and Jane Cowden Hanna, was named THOMAS. He died in infancy. The sixth and youngest child was also named THOMAS HANNA. He was born near Taylorstown, Washington County, Pa., Oct. 4, 1799. Graduated from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, in 1818. At Theological Seminary, Service, Pa., licensed by the Chartiers Presbytery Aug. 16, 1820. Ordained by same Presbytery Pastor at Piney Fork, Wills Creek and Cadiz, Ohio. Removed to Washington, Pa., Oct., 1848. Was called to the Associate Church (afterwards the U. P. Church) May 14, 1850, resigned Oct. 8, 1862, and died Feb. 9, 1864. He received the degree of D. D. from Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio. Was Moderator of Synod from 1834—1842. Director Allegheny Theological Seminary 1863-64.

In 1820 THOMAS HANNA married JEMIMA PATTERSON, at Short Creek, Ohio. She died in 1847 and he married, 2nd, Sarah R. Foster Principal of Washington Seminary.

SKETCH OF SARAH FOSTER HANNA.

SARAH R. FOSTER HANNA was born in Hebron, Washington County, New York, Nov. 10, 1802, married

Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio.
The Alma Mater of many of Thomas Hanna's Descendants.
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Rev. Thomas Hanna in 1848, died in Washington, Pa., Sept. 15, 1886 in her 84th year. After having served for thirty four years as Principal of the Washington Female Seminary, Mrs. Hanna resigned her position in 1874. At that time a reunion of her students and graduates was held and the proceedings published in book form. From this little volume of appreciation the following articles concerning her work, have been taken.

Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, one of Mrs. Hanna's graduates, wrote for the New York Tribune of July 19, 1874, the following article which was read at the reunion:

"A Woman's Work,"—"Many years ago Margaret Fuller, in her 'Women in the Nineteenth Century,' called attention to the work and position of a certain Mrs. Sarah Hanna (then bearing her maiden name) as among the hopeful signs of women's progress. The occasion which prompted her notice was a visit paid by Ex-President John Quincy Adams to a school for girls, under the care of this lady, in a pretty village in Western Pennsylvania. It was long before the time when a woman, without tramping on all conventional rules, could lecture or speak as freely as man in public. It was the time when one of our foremost thinkers presented the Clytie as the type of a perfect woman, 'Observe that the hair covers the forehead down to the eyebrows,' said he 'The intellect is there, but is veiled of men.' 'This teacher in the quiet little town had already determined to do what lay in her power towards unveiling the hidden intellect. Having something to say to her guest on the subject of her life's work, she said it, and in public, in a few well chosen, modest words, strong in sound common sense.

(President Adams said that Mrs. Hanna was the only woman whose strength of character and personality had ever made him lose his presence of mind.—*C. E. Rice.*)

Margaret Fuller recognized both the sense and

prophecy which its utterance at that time conveyed. She would have been quick also to recognize the peculiar lesson embodied in the future work of this woman: and we think this work worthy of mention here because it differs from that approved and sought after by the majority of women now, in its quiet and sturdy usefulness, without any straining after dramatic effect.

She knew, when choosing her work, apparently what few women care to know, precisely what she could and could not do. She was not meant for an artist or author, or even a teacher *par excellence*; but she had an exceptional executive ability; and a peculiar fitness for managing and controlling the young. She made her work therefore the founding and oversight of schools, having under her charge at one time three large and successful seminaries for girls. She has educated and sent out hundreds of teachers, and wives and mothers in unnumbered homes cherish for her grateful affection. Next week, as we learn, she gives up the work which she began in early youth, and from all parts of the country her scholars are going back to say farewell to her.

It has been a quiet, undramatic life, brought to a quiet undramatic close, and we should have no right to drag it thus before the public were it not to hint to other women how large and wholesome may be the result of a noiseless private life when it is vitalized by common sense sincerity, and integrity to the service of the Great Master."

A very beautiful paper was read by Mrs. Julia Robertson Pierpont, of the class of 1847, the wife of Hon. Francis Pierpont Governor of Virginia during the Civil War. Mrs. Pierpont said; Nearly thirty-one years ago I stood, with my sister, a stranger at the seminary door, and sent a look of inquiry from the basement up to a row of dormer windows all along the roof. Dear old dormer windows! they stand out in memory individualized, and

Rev. Thomas Hanna, D. D.
Son of Thos Hanna (1760-1829.)
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casting arms of protection above youthful forms and sweet girl faces. "Peace to their ashes!" they perished martyrs of cremation, and went up in heroic flames during the conflagration of 1848, giving up their being to newer forms of architecture. * * * *

"In May of the next year, 1844, the telegraph was first put into practical operation between Baltimore and Washington. Thereupon Miss Foster called some of us down to her room—and I shall never forget how cautiously she suggested that even we might live to see these wires working all over the country and even in foreign lands; or how skillfully she associated it in our minds with one of the richest and sweetest of the Psalms—the 19th—by reading the 4th verse: 'Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.' Some of us memorized the beautiful words of the entire Psalm, and many times, as we have traveled by the side of the telegraph wire, we have repeated these words and recalled the suggestive thoughts of that day. So she fed us with manna, 'Sweeter than honey in the honey-comb,' and we laid it by in store that shall never grow old while we tarry in the wilderness of life."

Mrs. Hanna said of herself: "I began teaching in 1824. I taught for more than nine years district and select schools, in the different townships of Hebron, Salem, Argyle and Fort Edward, in my native county. The only education I had received was in the district schools, and as I continued teaching, I felt the necessity of obtaining further instruction and acquiring more thorough knowledge, to enable me to do what I desired. * * I made up my mind to enter some seminary of learning, if I could obtain the consent of my parents. I brought the subject before them, but they opposed my wishes, saying that I could now command as high a salary as any lady in the county and with this I ought to be satisfied." This opposition seems to have been overcome, for in

1833 Miss Foster entered Troy Female Seminary, then under the care and management of Emma Willard, the foremost female educator in our country. Miss Foster conceived a great admiration for Miss Willard, and in her later years spoke affectionately of her and ranked her among the best women who had ever done a public service, and was always ready to pay her the tribute of a pupil's gratitude.

After leaving Troy Seminary Miss Foster was called to Cadiz, Ohio, where she established and successfully conducted a Seminary for young ladies until 1840, when she was elected Principal of the Female Seminary at Washington, Pennsylvania. In 1848 she married the Rev. Thomas Hanna, pastor of the Associate Church in Cadiz, Ohio. He removed to Washington, Pennsylvania, and was chosen pastor of the Associate Church at that place, of which Church Mrs. Hanna was also a member.

Mrs. Hanna's influence in the community was greater, perhaps, than that of any other citizen. This was due not solely to her position, but to her character and strong personality. She made herself felt upon the people. She made her home in the Seminary a place of social power as well as of mental instruction. Mrs. Hanna's graduates are living in all parts of the country and many of them are missionaries in foreign lands. Miss Isabella Thoburn, of Lucknow, India, was one of these. Wherever they reside they remember her with the affection of children. Upon all of them she left the impression of her noble life. As time went on the infirmities of age gathered upon her, and on the 28th of March, 1874, she resigned her position as Principal and retired to private life. Taken all in all, she was one of the most useful and successful of the eminent women of the first half of the nineteenth century.

To THOMAS HANNA (6) and JEMIMA HANNA were born nine children.

(A) ROBERT PATTERSON, born 1822; died in infancy.

(B) ROBERT PATTERSON II. born July 14, 1825, married Isabella C. Hammond (born July 13, 1824) on Aug. 12, 1845, and died Dec. 24, 1875—was lost on a boat on the Ohio River. Isabella E. Hanna died Feb. 7, 1900. To Robert and Isabella Patterson were born eight children:

(a) Thomas Hanna, born Oct. 30, 1846; died Sept. 17, 1848.

(b) James Foster Hanna, born Sept. 27, 1848; married Sarah J. C. Alderhead, Sept. 24, 1869.

(c) Alexander Wishart Hanna, born Nov. 9, 1850; died Sept. 24, 1868.

(d) Jemima Elizabeth Hanna, born Dec. 10, 1852; married Rev. W. H. McFarland, April 26, 1871; issue six children:

1 Wm. Hanna McFarland, born Feb. 14, 1872; died Nov. 15, 1877.

2 Elizabeth B. McFarland, born May 25, 1874.

3 Mary M. McFarland, born Aug. 31, 1876; married Morton C. Campbell Dec. 27, 1899 and has daughter, Mary E., born Feb. 11, 1903.

4 Martha H. McFarland, born Jan. 14, 1879; died Sept. 9, 1899.

5 James M. McFarland, born Mar. 16, 1882.

6 Jeannette McFarland, born Oct. 30, 1887.

(e) Thomas B. Hanna, born September 1, 1854; died June 19, 1860.

(f) Henry Clayton Hanna, born April 17, 1857. Married May 1, 1878 Mollie J. Worley.

(g) Rev. Albert J. Hanna, born June 18, 1859, married Nettie May Paul Slatore, Aug. 3, 1881. Pastor U. P. Church, Mt. Perry, Ohio.

(h) John Charles Hanna, born Aug. 4, 1863, married Clara E. Woodruff, Aug. 26, 1884.

(C) REV. THOMAS BEVERAGE HANNA, died unmarried at the age of 23.

SKETCH OF THOMAS BEVERIDGE HANNA.

Thomas Beveridge Hanna was born near Cadiz, Ohio, March 27, 1828. His father, Rev. Thomas Hanna, D. D., was, at that time, Pastor of the Associate Presbyterian Congregation of that place. His mother was Jemima Patterson, eldest daughter of Robert Patterson, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio.

His common school education was obtained in Cadiz, under different teachers. He commenced the Latin grammar when nine years old, and although he did not pursue his studies regularly from that time, he entered the Freshman class in Franklin College, Ohio, in the Autumn of 1840, at the age of twelve, and continued there till August, 1844, when he completed his course and received the first degree in the Arts.

The highest honors of his class were awarded to him, and the Valedictory was delivered by him on Commencement day.

He was a member of the Jefferson Literary Society, and was twice chosen by his fellow members to represent them in literary contests.

Among his papers have been found a number of essays and addresses on various subjects, written during his collegiate course—essays and orations on "The Progress of Truth;" "The Influence of Ambition;" "The March of Mind;" an excellent one on "The Benefits of Christianity as Contrasted with Infidelity;" one on "The Bible;" and an address delivered to the Graduates of the Jefferson Literary Society. He was admitted to the study of Theology, by the Presbytery of Muskingum, in the Autumn of 1844. In November he went to the Theological Seminary at Canonsburg and commenced attendance on the lectures of Rev. Drs. Martin and Beveridge. As the session only extended from the beginning of November till the last of March, he had the intervening

Rev. Thomas Beveridge Hanna,
Grandson of Thos. Hanna, (1760-1829.)
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seven months to himself. This time he spent in pursuing his studies, in general reading, in preparing discourses for Presbytery, and, during a part of the time, in teaching a district school, and also a few Latin scholars, in a school on his father's farm.

It soon became evident that he possessed more than ordinary gifts for preaching. This was known not only to the professors and students, but also to the citizens of the place. They were always anxious to know when his turn would come to deliver a discourse in the Chapel of the Seminary, and by their presence and fixed attention, on these occasions, manifested their high estimation of his ability.

In June, 1848, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Muskingum to preach the Gospel. He supplied three months in the Presbytery of Muskingum and Chartiers, and then, about the 10th of September, proceeded to Wisconsin, to which field he had been set apart by the Board of Home Missions.

When he arrived in Wisconsin he found that his home was to be at Waterville, Waukesha County. The people were generally poor, and as they possessed few accommodations he took boarding at the village tavern, and, by the kindness of a young physician of the place, was permitted to occupy his office as a study room. He had four regular preaching places: Ottawa, three miles from Waterville; Achepan, eighteen miles north; Lisbon, fifteen miles northeast; and Warren, thirteen miles north. These were his regular preaching places, but Neenah and Fond du Lac, the former one hundred miles north and the latter seventy, required a part of his time.

In May, 1849, Mr. Hanna returned to Washington, and at the meeting of the Synod at Allegheny, calls were presented to him from Cambridge, Ohio, and its connections, and from the Associate Congregation of Clinton,

Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, under the care of the Presbytery of Chartiers. The latter of these he accepted, but decided to labor for five months as a missionary in New York City, before entering on his duties as a pastor. He went to New York City and remained there from June until the end of October, laboring in what was called the Mission Church. About the first of November, 1849, Mr. Hanna began preaching at Clinton, Pennsylvania. He was ordained and installed on December 13th; the charge to him, as pastor, being delivered by his father, the Rev. Thomas Hanna, Sr. From this time until the date of his death, February 5, 1852, Mr. Hanna kept a diary, which has been preserved and which contains material of great interest. We wish it might be given, in full, in this volume. This being impracticable it is sufficient to say that it is his simple narrative, not of the deeds of a warrior or statesman, but chronicles the deeds and aims of a higher life and a nobler place, showing evidences of great talent and remarkable intelligence. This gifted and brilliant member of the Hanna family was a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, a soldier of the cross—called, chosen and faithful.

On Tuesday, January 20, 1855, Mr. Hanna had a severe attack such as he had several times previously been afflicted with, but which was not regarded as serious. On Friday he became worse; the disease was now changed to enteritis, or what would now be known as *appendicitis*. On Wednesday the 4th of February he sank rapidly and died at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning.

In the character of Mr. Hanna were blended many excellencies not usually combined in the same person. His personal appearance was prepossessing. He was rather tall and slender, and easy and graceful in his manners. He had a bright, intelligent and expressive eye, and his winning countenance was a true index to the goodness of his heart. There will not be found in the

**Thomas Hanna McMichael, D. D.,
President Monmouth College.
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Hanna book or in the Hanna family a more beautiful face than that of this gifted and lovely boy.

(D) SARAH JANE HANNA, unmarried.

(E) JAMES ALBERT HANNA, died in childhood.

(F) JOSEPH C. HANNA, died when 18 years old, while attending college.

(G) MARY NARCISSA (Joseph's twin) married Dr. J. B. McMichael, deceased, who was for 19 years President of Monmouth College. They had 6 children, four of whom are living and all graduated from Monmouth College. Three of them are U. P. Ministers. The oldest is now President of Monmouth.

(1) Thomas Hanna McMichael, born July 7, 1863.

(2) John Charles McMichael, M. D., born Sept. 1, 1865, resides and practices at Glenville, Ohio.

(3) William Jackson McMichael, D. D., born Nov. 10, 1868, now Pastor of Sugar Creek Congregation, Dayton, Ohio.

(4) George Harrold McMichael, born Dec. 31, 1871, died March 5, 1873.

(5) Mary Grace McMichael, born Dec. 19, 1873, died May 1, 1892.

(6) James Eckles McMichael, born Sept. 30, 1880, will graduate from Theological Seminary, Xenia, Ohio, in Apr. 1905.

The Rev. J. B. McMichael died Dec. 31, 1902. A picture of Monmouth College is here presented, it having been presided over Father and Son in the Hanna line and being the Alma Mater of many of the Hanna family.

(H) MARIA ELIZABETH HANNA, married, in 1861, Col. A. J. Sweeney, of Wheeling W. Va. She and her sisters were graduates of the Washington Female Seminary under Mrs. Sarah Foster Hanna. To Col. A. J. and Maria Hanna Sweeney were born nine children, three of whom died in infancy. Six are living:

(a) Mary Ralston Sweeney, married John B. Garden and has 2 children; Geo. Alan and Gertrude.

(b) Sarah Patterson Sweeney, married Charles O. Roemer, has 2 children, Andrew and Dorothy Donel.

(c) Wm. Hanna Sweeney, graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, married Mae Mullen of Sturgeon Bay, Wis. and has 4 children: Frank M., Maria Elizabeth, Sarah Hanna. Mary Alicia.

(d) Frank Bates Sweeney, married Edith Vorhees of Newark, New Jersey.

(e) Walter Campbell, First Lieut. 14th Infantry, U. S. Ar-

of the firm the business was extended so as to include the manufacture of rolling-mill, steamboat and other machinery, and agricultural machinery and implements. For a long time Mr. Sweeney was Mayor of the City of Wheeling, beginning in 1855; he was afterwards elected in 1861, 1862, 1865, 1867 and 1875, serving from the last date till 1881, and in all, serving nine terms in this capacity.

In 1876 President Grant appointed him Commissioner for West Virginia to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He was also appointed, in 1873, by President Grant, a Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, and in 1878 to the French Exposition at Paris; serving acceptably in all of these responsible positions.

During the war of the Rebellion he was a Colonel of Militia and served in the field during the famous Morgan and Jones raids. While Mayor of Wheeling Colonel Sweeney performed the first great act towards severing West Virginia from Virginia. Three days after the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, John Letcher, Governor of Virginia, telegraphed the Mayor:

“Richmond, April 20, 1861.

“To Andrew J. Sweeney, Mayor of Wheeling:

“Take possession of the Custom House, Postoffice, all public buildings and documents, in the name of Virginia. Virginia has seceded.

“JOHN LETCHER, Governor.

Here is Mr. Sweeney's answer:

“Wheeling, April 21, 1861.

“To John Letcher, Governor of Virginia:

“I have taken possession of all public buildings, the Custom House, Postoffice and public documents, in the

**Maria Hanna Sweeney,
Grand-daughter of Thomas Hanna,
(1760-1829.)
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name of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, whose property they are.

"ANDREW SWEENEY, Mayor of Wheeling."

In his career Mr. Sweeney saw many vicissitudes, politically, in the country's history and in a business way, and no man was ever more equal to an emergency than he. Some of his official acts will long be remembered to his credit, as they showed promptness, firmness and intelligence as well as independence. He was an inventor of considerable renown, a number of valuable patents having been granted him, and his intimacy with all forms of machinery and his knowledge of applied mechanics was second to that of no man in the country. For a generation he was intimately connected with all that went to benefit the City of Wheeling. His son is now Mayor of that City. In 1861 Mr. Sweeney was married to Maria E. Hanna, daughter of Rev. Thomas Hanna. To them were born nine children. Col. Sweeney died February 14, 1893, in the Sixty-sixth year of his age. He was a graduate of Oxford College, Ohio.

(1) **MARTHA HANNA** the ninth and youngest child of Thomas and **Jemima Hanna** married the Rev. Wm. Adams McKenzie. She died leaving two small children who were raised by their Aunt, Sarah J. Hanna.

(1) Rev. Thomas Hanna McKenzie, graduate of Williams College, now pastor of the Dutch Reform Church at Port Jervis, N. Y. He married Frances McMillen and has issue two sons, Malcolm and Donald McKenzie.

(2) Dr. William Adams McKenzie, graduate of Princeton College, now practicing medicine in Syracuse, N. Y. He married Marietta Grant.

APPENDIX A.

NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF HUGH HANNA.

It has been impossible to obtain much information regarding the descendants of HUGH, the fourth son of THOMAS and ELIZABETH HENDERSON HANNA. While the families of the other four children are thought to be given quite completely in this volume, we find much confusion of names and dates when we come to the family of HUGH HANNA; and the chronology and names here given cannot be said to be full and complete, or even strictly reliable. HUGH HANNA was born in Ireland in 1756 and emigrated with his parents, brothers and sister to America in 1763. After the death of his parents and after having been apprenticed to a farmer in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, for some years, he went into Washington County, Pennsylvania, married Rebecca ————? and settled on Ten Mile Creek, Morris Township. This was about or in the year 1790. We have no further record of Hugh Hanna except that the manuscript notes of Robert Hanna, his brother, say that he died in 1820. His tombstone, in Peter's Creek U. P. Graveyard, says the date of his death was December 27, 1821.

Robert Hanna's manuscript gives the following list of Hugh and Rebecca Hanna's children:

(1) JOHN VANCE, married LYDIA MCCOLLUM and had issue six children: (a) Thomas; (b) Matilda, married John Braden; (c) Margaret, married Matthias Minton; (d) (e) (f) died in infancy.

(2) JAMES, married PHOEBE DAY; removed to Carrollton, Ohio, where he died, previous to 1835, probably leaving no descendants.

(3) ELIZABETH, or BETSY, married SAMUEL CLUTTER.

(4) REBECCA, died unmarried.

(5) NANCY, married JACOB HATHAWAY.

**James Hanna,
Grandson of Hugh, (1756-1821.)**

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**Rev. Hugh Willard Hanna,
Son of James Hanna.**

- (6) ELEANOR.
- (7) MARTHA, married DR. SPENCER BLACHLY.
- (8) HUGH, married DOROTHY WHITELY.
- (9) THOMAS, died young.

(8) Of the above nine children born to Hugh and Rebecca Hanna we are able to find descendants of only one—HUGH HANNA, JR., the eighth child. He was born June 14, 1798, and died June 8, 1842.

Dorothy Hanna died, 1858, having had issue eight children:

- (A) William, born April 9, 1827
- (B) Thomas, died in Nevada, 1866.
- (C) Frederick, died in Washington County, Pa., in infancy.
- (D) Eleanor, married Samuel Smith, of Cannonsburg.
- (E) Nancy, married James M. McLoney, Washington, Pa.
- (F) James, lives in Washington County, Pa.
- (G) Hugh (M. D.) of Claysville, Pa.
- (H) Samuel, died aged 2 years.

Hugh Hanna, Jr. the father of the eight children above listed, conducted a Woolen Mill on the Craighead farm, in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, for many years and afterwards devoted his time to agricultural work in Peter's and Nottingham Townships—same county.

He was an active worker in the Democratic party and held various local and county offices. At the time of his death (1842) he was a member of the U. P. Church of Peter's Creek.

(A) WILLIAM W. HANNA, oldest child of Hugh and Dorothy Hanna, was married to Martha Riddle (daughter of the late David Riddle, a member of the State Legislature) in 1859, and has issue two children: (a) Miss ALLIQUIPPA HANNA, and (b) HUGH RIDDLE HANNA, born 1866, married Viola Haggerty of Monongahela, Aug. 30, 1891. To Hugh H. and Viola Hanna were born two children: Hugh Paul, who died at the age of six months, and WILLIAM ROBERT, born Jan. 13, 1893.

Hugh Riddle Hanna resides in Monongahela Pa. and is engaged in mercantile business. Mrs. Wm. W. Hanna died Oct. 13, 1902, aged 71 years.

(D) ELEANOR HANNA SMITH, left no descendants.

(E) NANCY HANNA, born Dec. 8, 1833, married JAMES McLONEY, who died Feb. 22, 1905, leaving issue (1) Gertrude; (2) James, married and has one daughter, Gertrude; (3) Clara McLoney.

(F) JAMES HANNA, married CATHARINE ELIZABETH JOHNSON, issue five children; (1) Hugh Willard; (2) Mary Jane, married Aug. 1, 1901, Rev. John Lyle Proudfit; (3) George Johnson Hanna, residing with his father, (4 and 5) twin son and daughter, both deceased. George J. Hanna graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1859, with the degree of A. B.

Rev. Hugh Willard Hanna graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1899, with the degree of A. B. Graduated from Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1902, and was licensed by Pittsburg Presbytery on May 7, 1901; ordained and installed by Redstone Presbytery on June 7, 1902. Is now Pastor over Tyrone and Dawson Presbyterian Churches. He married June 12, 1902, Daisy M. Anderson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

(G) HUGH HANNA, M. D. Practices in Claysville, Pa., and has had issue three children: (1) Leota May, deceased; (2) Howard; (3) Bertie Bell.

I am greatly indebted to Miss Alliquippa Hanna and Rev. Hugh Willard Hanna for these imperfect notes on the Hugh Hanna branch of the Hanna family. It has been impossible to obtain portraits of the older members of the family. Three generations however are here presented and everyone will be glad to see the beautiful face of the little William Robert Hanna, the great, great, grandchild of Hugh. (1756-1821.)

**William Robert Hanna,
Great-great-grandson of Hugh Hanna, (1756-1821)
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APPENDIX B.

SKETCH OF U. S. SENATOR ROBERT HANNA.

General Robert Hanna, sometime Senator from Indiana, was born in South Carolina, April 6, 1786. He was the son of Robert Hanna, born in the state of Delaware, Dec. 10, 1744 and a cousin of the original Thomas Hanna who emigrated in 1763. The senior Robert Hanna was an intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson. He removed to South Carolina and later to Franklin County, Indiana, in 1802, where he died January 24, 1821, after having brought into the world a number of sons, of whom General Robert Hanna, the subject of this sketch, was the most prominent. Robert Hanna, the younger, showed an aptitude for politics at an early age and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1816, helping to frame the Constitution under which the State was admitted to the Union later that same year. In 1826 he removed from Brockville to Indianapolis to accept the office of Registrar of the land office which he held until the election of General Jackson displaced him in 1829. He was very much interested in military matters and during the administration of Governor Ray, was at the head of the Militia organization of the State with the title of Major-General. He had a deep-seated antipathy to slavery and was prominent in the agitation of the day against the extension of slave territory. On the death of Senator James Noble in February 1831, Governor Ray appointed General Hanna to the United States Senate. His term was very brief, since the Legislature met two weeks later and elected John Tipton to fill out Noble's unexpired term.

To Robert Hanna belongs the credit of first navigat-

U. S. Senator Robert Hanna,
Born April 6, 1786; Died Nov. 19, 1858.
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ing White River as far north as Indianapolis with a steamboat, known as the General Hanna, which arrived at the dock in August 1831 amid the shouts of the entire population of the village, gathered to witness its advent.

After this General Hanna engaged in various enterprises, in the course of which he accumulated a very respectable fortune. He met his death, November 19, 1858. He was endeavoring to cross the tracks of the old Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, near his home in the northeastern part of the City, when he was run down and killed by an incoming passenger train.

APPENDIX C.

THE WRIGHTS OF KELVEDON AND SOUTH WEALD.

Kelvedon Hatch, a Parish in Essex, 19 miles from London, belonged to Ailric, Algar (a freeman) and Leuena, before the Norman Conquest (1066).

The Abbot and Monks of Westminster held the land till after the year 1532. Kelvedon Hall stands near the west end of the Church, and with the Manor came into the possession of the Wright family between the years 1524 and 1544. JOHN WRIGHT, ESQ., with OLIVE, his wife, were buried in Kelvedon Church in 1551. JOHN WRIGHT II., his son, died in 1563. By his wife JOAN he had an heir, JOHN WRIGHT III., who held this Manor of Richard, Lord Rich, Chancellor of England. He had also the Manor of White-Notley, and on his death in 1608 left JOHN WRIGHT IV. (his son) his heir; who married ANNE, a daughter of Sir Edward Sulyard, of Flemyns, in Runwell, and had by her three sons and four daughters. He died in 1651. The oldest son was JOHN WRIGHT V., who married FRANCES, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Waldegrave, Esq., of Borley. He died in 1661, leaving JOHN, PHILIP and FRANCES.

JOHN WRIGHT VI., the eldest son, married PHILLIPPA, daughter of William Fitz-Williams, Esq., of Glixby, in Lincolnshire, and had five sons and four daughters. PHILLIPPA WRIGHT died in 1687 and her husband in 1691.

JOHN WRIGHT VII., the eldest son and heir, married EUGNEIA, daughter of Charles Trender, Esq., and had by her his son and heir, JOHN WRIGHT VIII., who

Joseph A. Wright,
Son of John Wright XII.
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Mrs. Ida M. (Rice) Wright,
Great-grand-daughter of Robert Hanna
(1753-1837.)
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died in 1751, leaving, by his wife (a Carrington), JOHN WRIGHT, ESQ., IX., who emigrated to New Jersey and settled at Basking Ridge. Of this John Wright's family we have little account and do not know the names of all his children. While we do not suppose that he allowed the name of "John Wright" to lapse, we have to do with another son, SCHOOLEY WRIGHT, who died in 1815, having married LAVINIA ———, who died April 2, 1813, leaving issue:

[1] MARY WRIGHT, born Dec. 15, 1789 died in Flushing, O.
[2] ELIZABETH WRIGHT, born December 14, 1791, married THOMAS RIDGEWAY.

[3] HANNAH WRIGHT, born July 1, 1793, died Nov. 15, 1867, unmarried.

[4] AMOS WRIGHT, born Nov. 16, 1794, died Feb. 18, 1877.

[5] SARAH WRIGHT, born April 17, 1796, died unmarried.

[6] AARON WRIGHT, born July 13, 1798, died May 24, 1879, in Ypsilanti, Mich.

[7] REBECCA WRIGHT, born May 20, 1801, married a Lewis, died Oct. 20, 1855.

[8] WILLIAM WRIGHT, born March 21, 1803, died in Barnesville, Ohio.

[9] FANNY WRIGHT, born July 23, 1805. Date of death not given.

[10] RACHEL WRIGHT, born March 24, 1813, married John Chambers, and died May 6, 1858.

[4] FAMILY OF AMOS WRIGHT.

AMOS WRIGHT (No. 4), born Nov. 16, 1794, married Ann James, removed to Flushing, Belmont County, Ohio, and to Lynville, Iowa, where he died Feb. 18, 1878, aged 84 years; having had issue:

[A] SARAH WRIGHT (SMITH), born 1832, died March 6, 1882.

[B] SCHOOLEY WRIGHT, born 1834, died Jan. 8, 1861, unmarried.

[C] LINDLEY WRIGHT, born 1836, died May 20, 1880.

[D] JOHN WRIGHT, born Jan. 2, 1839, married SARAH PIM and resides at Willis, Mich.

In 1540 this possession was taken from the Abbey and granted by King Henry VIII to Sir Brian Tuke, Treasurer of the King's household, who sold it to Sir Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England. The elegant mansion of Weald Hall is chiefly modern, with part of ancient building modernized. It is surrounded with pleasure grounds, gardens and plantations, enclosed in an extensive park. In the park is an ornamental embattled tower. Weald Hall is now more commonly known as Kelvedon Hall. This Capital Manor came into the possession of John Wright about the year 1740-44, by purchase, from Richard, Lord Rich, and was occupied by at least nine generations of the Wright family, some of them previous to the purchase.

ARMS OF WRIGHT: Azure, two bars argent, in chief, a leopard's face, or.

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